The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles & Motor Cars may be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 195 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
29th Aug.	Egypt	8000	....	..
5th Sept	Arabia	8000	....	..
12th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	..
19th ,,	Simla	6000	....	..
26th ,,	Morea	11000	....	..
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Maloja	12500	....	..
17th ,,	Caledonia	8060	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	11400	....	..

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	....	29th Aug.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	1st Sept.	8th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th ,,	30th ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

98 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&O	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&O	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&O	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&O	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&O	6934	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&O	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy.	Ipoh.	Rangoon.
Bangkok.	Johore.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Kwala-Lumpur.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	London.	Do. Hongkew.
Canton.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Colombo.	Malacca.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	Manila.	Taipeh.
Hamburg	Nagasaki.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	New York.	Tsingtau.
Harbin.	Peking.	Yokohama.
Hongkong.	Penang.	Yloilo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
40, Churchgate Street. Agent.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant, Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195 Thursday 3rd Sept. Direct.
LINGA, 2184 Fri. 4th Sept. *6 a.m. Direct.
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday 3rd September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th August, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street, 7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.

And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th April ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE:—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent on our usual Prices on

FOR THE **NAVY**

FOR THE **ARMY**

WATCHES.

For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

BINOCULARS.

The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

CAMERAS.

GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE MOTOR UNION.

INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Security.

Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic"
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	
LIVE STOCK	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on preduction of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 889

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

ROSSKOPE & CO.'S
Genuine first class Watches, The "Ashkara," holding several gold medals for the improved and newly patented reliable mechanism with maker's original guarantee.
Nicket 18"', 19"', or 21"', Rs. 9-12 each.
Nicket 18"', with seconds, Rs. 10-2 each.
Silver 17"', Rs. 16-12 each.
R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
Bombay.
3058

WANTED.

WANTED—A good Cook, Goanese preferred.—Apply with copies of testimonials to MESS PRESIDENT, Middlesex Regt., Cawnpore. 2416

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

WANTED.—KHANSAMAH to run catering Mess. Deposit of Rs. 200 required. Copies of testimonials and full details of contract to MESS SECRETARY, 69th Panjabis. Jhelum. 2417

WANTED:—CANVASSERS for DOOR NAME—PLATES, salary Rs 60/- or good commission given. The STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, opposite Mahomedi Mahal, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 3655

WANTED A LADY doctor. Must be qualified and previous experienced. Pay Rs. 125 per month. Prospect on satisfaction. Free furnished quarters. Apply with testimonials to RAJA SAHIB BAHADUR, Sirguja. 2421

WANTED—Lecturer in Persian and Arabic (M.A.) at once. Salary Rs. 100 to 150 p.m., according to qualifications. Apply without delay, with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL B. B. College, Mozuffarpore. 2415

WANTED.—An Engineer for the Dewas State 2, Central India, on a salary of Rs. 100, plus Rs. 10 as conveyance allowance, and quarters. None who are not L.C.E.S. and Mechanical Engineers need apply. The appointment will be probationary for six months. Applications should be sent not later than the 1st of September 1914, to the SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL, Dewas State 2, C.I. 2418

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence School.
Dept. A/E8.
11, Hunum Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED LADY TEACHER whole day or part for a LOCAL SECONDARY GIRLS' SCHOOL. Apply to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3676

WANTED a good NURSERY GOVERNESS. Hills in Summer, Ayahs kept. Good salary, apply with photo and full particulars to Box No. 826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3626

WANTED Qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons for Service in the Civil and Railway Department in Baluchistan. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to THE RESIDENCY SURGEON and CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER IN BALUCHISTAN, Quetta. 2430

WANTED a ROOM for a BACHELOR with Private Entrance Electric Light and Fan furnished or unfurnished; in A-1 situation; with bath and W. C. attached. No boarding house need apply. Apply to Box No. 831, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3675

WANTED. STUDENTS for SHORT-HAND TYPEWRITING and ACCOUNTANCY taught AT REDUCED RATES. SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 283, Hornby Road, Opposite Whiteaway and Co. 3666

WANTED.—Those who require an income of Rs. 50 and upwards p.m. No capital. No risk. Quite Practicable Scheme. Re. 1/8 only. Money refunded if proved not workable. Send ½ anna stamp for Particulars.
K. G. AGENCY, RAJKOT. 3618

WANTED A qualified Manager to Supervise the felling and conservation of trees in the Hazara forests. Must be young and of active habits. Pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Only experienced hands need apply to—
RAI SAHIB TIRATH RAM SHAH,
2423 Nawashehr, via Abbottabad.

WANTED—A good experienced and qualified Lady Doctor to be in Charge of Female Hospital and to work also as family Physician to the Royal Family. Pay Rs. 300. Private practice allowed. Quarters free. Joining expenses will be paid.—Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY, TehriGarhwal State. 2431

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY—Wanted immediately, two Assistant Engineers with practical experience for a survey and construction. Agreement to be for 3 years on Rs. 300, 375, 400. Self written applications stating age, with copies of testimonials, should be addressed to—
THE ACTING AGENT,
Barsi Light Railway,
Kurduvadi P. O.
2422

WANTED Two Electricians for erection and operation of small three-phase Hydro-Electric plant for pumping and other work. Only men with experience of high tension work need apply. Married men need not apply. Men with experience of pumps preferred. Job may last for two years. Apply, sending copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), and stating qualifications and salary required, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Lower Swat Canal, Mardan, North-West Frontier Provinces. 2424

WANTED For BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY MANAGER'S OFFICE—Heads of Establishment, Trains, Claims, Stores and Rates Sections. Pay according to qualifications. Only men who have worked in Head or District Offices need apply.
J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated, 28th August, 1914.
3674

WANTED—AT ONCE. (1) A QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON pay Rs. 100 with free quarters. Preference will be given to one who is well-up in Midwifery.
(2) A QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for KHAMARIA BRANCH DISPENSARY, pay Rs. 40, with free quarters. The place is 44 miles from Khairagarh, the Head quarters of State and 67 miles from Dongargarh, the nearest Railway Station.
(3) A QUALIFIED VETERINARY ASSISTANT for Khairagarh Veterinary Dispensary pay Rs. 35, with free quarters.
Rejected applications will not be answered.
Apply up to the end of current month, with copies of testimonials to
DIWAN,
FEUDATORY STATE,
Khairagarh, C.P.
Dated Khairagarh the 23rd August, 1914. 3630

WANTED.—Early, for the Talukdari Girassia School (SCHOOL for SONS of petty CHIEFS and ESTATE holders, at present 67 boarders) at Wadhwan, Camp Kathiawar, India.
A Superintendent, salary Rs. 350 p. m. (£1 sterling equal to Rs. 15) rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 p.m.; house (unfurnished) provided free: the appointment is pensionable (maximum pension Rs. 300 p.m. on reaching 55 years of age after 30 years' service); first year on probation, within which period Gujarati language, according to the lower standard examination, to be passed and higher standard in second year; an Englishman, English University graduate, about 25 years' age (married or unmarried), good at games preferred; on appointment first class railway fare in India and 2nd class P and O. fare if from England, will be allowed with return fare, if unconfirmed. Candidates should apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the POLITICAL AGENT, Halar-Rajkot Kathiawar, India. 2425

WANTED.

WANTED for St. George's Hospital, Bombay, a European Pensioner as JANITOR. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to the SURGEON SUPERINTENDENT. 2440

WANTED immediately two UNFURNISHED. Rooms, with Bath room, also board by three Europeans. Letters stating terms to No. 830, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3672

WANTED AN Honours B. Sc. in Physics and Chemistry to act as Assistant to the Lecturer in these subjects at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, from October 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915. Pay Rs. 100 p.m. Apply with testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL. 2430

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CAR English made Apply to Mr. COTRELL, City Garrage, Rampart Row, Fort. 2420

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

FOR SALE—1913 1/2 DOUGLAS MOTOR CYCLE, model R, with speedometer, almost new. Rs. 750. No offers, Apply to Box No. 829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3670

FOR SALE. Lime Juice fortified. Fortified Roses Boiled Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli. English vegetables, and etc. S. R. SUBEDAR 16, Apollo Street. 3673

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

FOR SALE—INDIAN 7 H.P., twin, two speed, 1913, MOTOR CYCLE with best MILFORD SIDE CAR in splendid order; complete with accessories. Original Cost Rs. 1,595, wanted Rs. 995. Apply to Box No. 441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3635

TO BE LET.

TO SUBLET DAVAR VILLA Sea Side Bandra, reasonable terms till end of October. Apply Mr. M. V. MERCHANT, Secretariat, Bombay. 3541

TO LET from 1st October, the 1st Floor of MARINE HOUSE at Marine Lines, No. 21. Apply to Mrs. F. F. KARAKA on Ground Floor. 3645

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

YOUNG ENGLISH BUSINESS MAN wishes to meet another to share comfortable apartments, excellent food and every comfort. Meet by appointment. Box No. 828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3664

TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 541 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2415

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR of BAMANJI CASINATH'S, Nepeansea Road, BUNGLOW having big Hall, 4 rooms, whole veranda, separate servant room and Godown, one stall for carriage and horse with coachman's room; gas fitting everywhere. Also —4 STABLES STALLS at GOA STREET rent Rs. 12. Write or call for both at tris office, 13-15 Oak Lane, Fort Bombay 3486

NOTICES.

P. W. D. BOMBAY.

BHATGHAR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.

ELECTRICAL FOREMAN required immediately for the erection of the undermentioned Electrical Plant.
2000 volt 3 Phase Turbo-Alternators;
Mining type main switchboard and motor switchgear;
Overhead Transmission line of bare copper;
Slip ring motors.
Applicants should have had practical experience in jointing and laying 3 core paper insulated lead covered cables.
Salary would commence from the date of reporting for duty in Bhatghar and would be at the rate of Rs. 175 per mensem during the first year rising to Rs. 200per mensem in the second year if services are approved. No joining expenses would be allowed.
The appointment is of a temporary nature only but may be held for 5 or more years by suitable man. Probation period 3 months. Application by letter should be made before the 12th SEPTEMBER 1914 to
THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Lake Whiting District,
Bhatghar Dam,
3669 (Via Bhor) Satara Distt. 213

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on SUNDAY the 30th AUGUST and THURSDAY the 3rd SEPTEMBER 1914 the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—
Chaupati Road from the old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.
Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or vice versa will have to proceed along the following roads:—
WALKESHWAR TO FORT. Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.
CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT. Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 19th August, 1914. 3648

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from TUESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER 1914, the timings of Through and Local trains will be revised. Timings can be ascertained from SHEET TIME TABLES exhibited at stations.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKER JAMNADAS HARIDAS has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described.
All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, charge, lease, sale, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Nishandarachapada or Tandel street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property formerly of Haji Jamal and now of Mahomed Raoji, on or towards the South by the property of Memon Ismail Habib, on or towards the East by the said Nishandarachapada or Tandel street and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New survey No. 2990 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2805 and street Nos. 18-20.
Dated this 28th day of August, 1914.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
3677 Purchaser's Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held in the Members' Stand at the Race Course, Poona, at 8-30 a.m. on SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.
BUSINESS.
1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1914.
2. To consider the grant of a donation of Rs. 50,000 to one of the War Funds now being organised.
3. To consider certain alterations to the Club Rules of the Club.
4. To discuss any other business brought forward.

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES,
Major.
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 22nd August, 1914. 3603

NOTICE.

WE now invite applications from Ladies of all nationalities wishing to have admittance in the SINGER SEWING SCHOOL to be started early in September in the Ibrahim Rahimtulla Buildings, next to May House, Princess Street, where instruction in cutting-out, dress-making in all its branches and art embroidery will be efficiently imparted by EXPERIENCED LADY INSTRUCTRESSES employing all modern methods.
The location of the School is central and convenient being accessible both by Train and Tram in two minutes.
For particulars of the hours of attendance and Fees please apply to
SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Sominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of RAHIMABAI widow of HAJEE JOOSAB HAJI ABDUL SATAR late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
KHATUBAI widow of ABDUL RAHIMAN and AMIBAI widow of HAJI ISMAIL daughters of the said Rahimabai widow of Hajee Joosab Hajee Abdul Satar deceased of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitants residing at Kambekar Street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of August, 1914.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
3678 Petitioners' Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1ST SEPTEMBER 1914 there will be slight alterations in the timings of some of the Mail, Passenger and Mixed trains on the G. I. P. system. For details see SHEET TIME TABLE exhibited at stations.
Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.
W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th August, 1914. 262

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they hold their usual weekly sales every Tuesday where they sell furniture, piece goods and other sundry goods on very reasonable commission. Enquiries about wholesale sales solicited. Prompt attention and best results guaranteed.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will take private offers for the sale of the machinery, types and furniture of the above Press lying in its old premises in Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
For particulars of the goods and inspection of the same apply to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO ALLUMINIUM MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES ALLUMINIUM CIRCLES.

Under instructions from the BANK concerned Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, next to the shop of Messrs. Tarachand Parsram, Jewellers on TUESDAY the 1st day of SEPTEMBER 1914 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—
Ex. s.s. "Marienfels."
(OOSTAD) 50 cases Alluminium Circles Bombay. size 7-7½-8-8½ & 9 inches Diameter.
A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.
N. B.—The above will be sold if necessary in small lots suitable to the purchasers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 1st day of September 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort (next to the shop of Messrs. Tarachand Parsram, Jewellers). The following sundry and furniture such as:—
Chairs and sofas, cupboards, writing and dressing tables, chesterfield sofa, large ice-box with refrigerator, chest of drawers with mirror, hatstands, book stands, towel horses, English palmstands, wall brackets, phonographs, ironsafes, tiled teapoys &c., &c.
By order of the Bank concerned:
(OOSTAD) 50 cases Alluminum Circles Bombay. size 7-7½-8-8½ & 9 inches Diameter.
Property of a gentleman—
One lot electroplated ware such as teapots, coffeepot, butterpot, trays, carvers and knife cases, spoons, forks, &c., &c.
By order of the Pehedi concerned:
A lot of electric wire, copperwire, brass pipes, lot of copper and brass utensils, &c.
Property of concerned:
Essences of vanilla, lemon and cochnil &c.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 848 of 1909 O. S.
Maganlal Shivlal .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Dayabhai Tapidas and others...Defendants
Under instructions from Mr. Maganlal Shivlal the Receiver appointed herein by the Judge's Order dated the 10th day of August 1914 and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent Judge's order dated 11th October 1913 Messrs. D'LAL and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises the immoveable properties described hereunder at the days and times mentioned below.
LOT No. 1 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), ON THE 12th SEPTEMBER 1914.
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (the Fazzandar whereof is Narayan Janardhan) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Thomas and Hamal Street at Lower Colaba within the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 197½ square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 598 Street No. 3-5 and 63 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the respective houses of Palonji Dorabji and Pestonji Nowroji Kharas, on or towards the West by the property of Palonji, Dorabji and Vanjari Laxman Mayajee Kakad, on or towards the North by the Public Road leading to Manekji's buildings and on or towards the South by the public road leading to Light house.
LOT No. 2 AT 5 p.m. (S.T.), ON THE 19th SEPTEMBER 1914.
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (now reduced) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Khanderao Wadi outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4139-40 Street No. 9 and 1 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under old No. 461 and New No. 2434 and old Survey No. 79 and new Survey No. 486 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Khanderao on or towards the West partly by the property of Vasudeo Vinayak and others and partly by the property of Damodar Pandurang, on or towards the North partly by the vacant ground and partly by the property belonging to Dr. DeMonte on or towards the South by property of Pranjivandas Jagoosaw and which said premises are in the occupation of Tribhovandas Jugjivandas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, attorneys for the receiver at their office at 7, Church Gate Street Fort.
Private offers for the sale of the said properties will be received by Messrs. Mulji and Thakordass attorneys for the Receiver at 7 Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, PIECE-GOODS, AND PRESS,

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 29th August, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circle, Fort, near Kemp and Co., piece-goods, press and teak and black wood furniture comprising:—Arm and armless chairs, drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, dining tables, book cases, Phonographs, records, fancy vases, chest of drawers, washing and dressing tables, writing tables, single and double glass door cupboards, etc., etc.
By order of the concerned.
1 Quite new demi-folio stereo press with all the accessories.
1 English made Super-royal handpress Hopkinson Patent.
The property of private gentlemen.
1 Solid leather dressing case.
2 Cigarette cases.
1 Silver mount carved case.
2 Jewellery boxes.
By order of the concerned.
33 pieces high class English woollen suitings.
14 pieces fancy Alpaca.
D'LAL and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th August, 1914.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per care to above case oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices exceeding for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application to
THE MANAGER.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT VILLE PARLE AND KARLA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Prabhakar Govind Vaidya an Insolvent and with the consent of the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co. Ltd., (in liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the undermentioned days, times and places the following properties.

LOT No. 1.

THIS DAY SATURDAY THE 29TH INSTANT AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) AT THE AUCTIONEERS' ROOMS

DESCRIPTION OF KARLA PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of parcel of land situate at Moje Manavli in Tukdi Poona Pot Tukdi Mawal, in the Registration Sub-district of Mawal, admeasuring 1 acre and 12 gunthas paying Government Assessment or Akar Rs. 0-13-10 being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 4 containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 18 gunthas paying Government Assessment or Akar Rs. 1-3-0 and which said piece of land is bounded on the East by land bearing Survey No. 14 and 4 belonging to Kashinath Sakharam Bhatvadekar, on the South by land bearing Survey No. 3 and on the West by portion of the land bearing the said Survey No. belonging to Khandu Tikole and on the North by portion of Railway Tanks.

LOT NO. 2.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY THE 30TH INSTANT AT 4-30 P. M., (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

FIRSTLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground at Chandharvahal, Moje Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 14 gooththas paying Assessment or Akar Rs. 2-4-6 bearing Survey No. 4 Pot No. 1 and 2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, called Alivad situate at Moje Ville Parle in Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 4 1/4 gunthas, dess. Kharba land, admeasuring 1/2 guntha paying Assessment or Akar 10 annas, bearing Survey No. 6. Pot No. 8.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Alivad situate at Moje Ville Parle Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi Zilla Thana, admeasuring 9 1/4 gunthas that is 1,325 square yards or thereabouts paying Assessment or Akar Rs. 1-15-0 bearing Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4.

Together with the bungalows, out houses, well, erected on the aforesaid several pieces of land, which is enclosed by a compound wall and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by portion of land bearing Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4, on the West by the land of Pastu June Rodrigues, on the North partly by land belonging to Dr. Kashinath Narayen Gokhale and partly by Survey No. 14 Pot No. 20 and partly by a passage and portion of Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4 and on the South partly by the land belonging to Gabroo Bastiao Misquit Doctor and partly by Survey No. 5, Pot No. 1 and partly by Survey No. 6, Pot No. 1 and portion of Survey No. 6, Pot No. 4.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office, No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a big lot of Assorted Piece-Goods, household furniture, horses and carriages, &c.

Furniture such as drawing room, suites of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, arm and armless chairs, single and double mirrored door almiras, wardrobe, show cases, dressing and writing tables, tiled top fancy teapoys, marble top round and square tables, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, hatstands, b kstands and towel horses &c.

By order of the concerned:—Twenty years old X X X Chestnet Brandy will be sold in each lot of one box.

By order of the Insurance Company concerned:—

B. R. (B. 18216 Bombay—1 case Electroplates (Nickel Silver) damaged slightly by water.

B. R. & B. 18288 Bombay—1 case Electroplates (Nickel Silver) damaged slightly by water.

By order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents.

Re: Sheshmull Hansraj, Insolvent, traded as Sheshmull Chhogaji:—

1 case glass bangles, arrived from outstation.

Re: Ahmed Adam Memon:—

1 weighing scale with weights.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased, the following estates:—

Re Wasudeo L. Rege and his widow Jayantibai—One diamond and ruby ring, small loose pearls, gold mohanmala, gold kada and gold ring, silver ware, such as gajaras, vallas, toe-rings, jars, big and small cups, spoons and forks, plate, salt cellars, feeding cup, etc., also iron safe on stand, wardrobe, chairs, wall clock, cotton, and silk wearing apparels, copper and brass utensils, etc.

Re Ruttonji Jamshedji Subedar—One lot of wearing apparels, such as woollen coat, trousers, jackets, velvet caps, pillow cases, bed sheets.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

2 Rubber tyred light Victorias.

CRAWFORD and Co., (*Contd.*).

2 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred light brougham.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several second hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF 2000 CWTS. BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Under instructions from Thacker Kanji Kara and on account and at risk of the undermentioned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 3rd September 1914 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the godown of Lakhamsey Nappoo Esq., situate opposite the water-cistern and near the Iron-mart at Carnac Bunder, the following:—

On account and risk of Bhawanji Versey Shah:—

500 cwts Brown Bold Linseed: Contract No. B 18.

On account and risk of Malsey Canji Shah:—

1,000 cwts Brown Bold Linseed: Contract No. B120.

On account and risk of Valsey Shamji Shah:—

500 cwts Brown Bold Linseed: Contract No. C 40.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery taken, within 3 days.

N. B.:—The above mentioned Linseed is the production of Hindu Year 1970 (viz. current year): and the duration of the Contract begins from—Shud 15th of Shrawan 1970 and end at Shud 15th of Bhadarwa 1970.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 25 TONS OR ABOUT 320 BAGS MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of the buyer, Mr. Gopalji Narouji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 1st September 1914 at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) at their godowns at Thana Street, the following:—

About 25 tons or about 320 bags Mauritius Can Sugar arrived per S. S. "Rhodesia" and marked.

Mauritius Cane Sugar
Ralli

C

Bombay

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid promptly and the goods tobe cleared off within seven days after the sale day.

N.B.:—The six months, during which the refund of Town Duty on the above goods is due, will expire on 6th October 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

Auction Sale of Pieces of Superior Venetians and Corded Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whip Cords and Fancy Suiting Worsteds, White and Knitted Serge, super-coloured Pinhead and Venetian Coatings, etc., suitable for the occasion of the coming Parsi New Year's Day.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 29th day of August 1914 at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., on Esplanade Road and next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at the corner of Medows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of superior woollen piecegoods received per S.S. "Macedonia" comprising:—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black and blue superior venetians and corded coatings, blue twill serge coatings, fancy coloured superior whipcord coatings, fancy coloured pinhead and venetian coatings, suiting and tennis flannels tweeds, white twill and knitted serge, fancy trouserings, white striped serge, etc. of 3 to 10 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 29th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office shigram in good order.

1 black waler mare, 15 hands, quiet in harness.

1 English built rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in very good order.

1 Pair of powerful brown waler horses, both go in single and double harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th August, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

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A Duel of Wits between a Detective and a Mysterious Gang of Criminals.

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"MASTER CROOK OUTWITTED BY A CHILD"

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Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

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Reserve Fund £465,000
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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

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Manager.

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Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

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Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpur.	Canton.
Colombo.	F. M. S.).	Foochow.
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.).	Shanghai.
Amritsar.	Seremban (F.M.S.).	Tientsin.
Delhi.	Bangkok.	Tsingtau.
Penang.	Batavia.	(North China)
Pekoe.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Taiping (F.M.S.	Saigon.	Yokohama.
Ipoh (F.M.S.).	Haiphong.	Kobe.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p.a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Share bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collections of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 84, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted

Further particulars on application.

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Agents

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HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 28th.

27th S.S. Fultala	Cave	Calcutta Aug. 19
S.S. Thangwa	Irwin	Calcutta Aug. 20
28th S.S. Ekwa	Kelner	Madras Aug. 23
S.S. Aronda	Hirst	Rangoon Aug. 21

DEPARTURES.

August 28th.

S.S. Salsetta	Vine	Shanghai via Colombo
S.S. Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	Chittagong

The following vessels obtain portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Scottish Monarch	Dalziel	Colombo
S.S. Gramsbergen	Goot	Dunkirk

S.S. Fultala:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain S. G. Cave, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 19, with ballast.

S.S. Thangwa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Thangwa, 3,428 tons, Captain G. Irwin, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, which port she had left on August 20, with ballast.

S.S. Ekwa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ekwa, 2,356 tons, Captain J. G. Kelner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras, which port she had left on August 23, with ballast.

S.S. Aronda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Aronda, 1,677 tons, Captain E. B. Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on August 21, with a cargo of 260 casks oil and 104 deck passengers.

S.S. Scottish Monarch:—The steamer Scottosh Monarch, 3,266 tons, Captain W. Dalziel, will sail to-day for Colombo, with ballast.

S.S. Gramsbergen:—The steamer Gramsbergen, 3,157 tons, Captain V. Goot, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S.S. India:—The P. and O. Company's s.s. India, with the homeward Mails of the 22nd instant, arrived Aden, on Thursday evening, the 27th August.

S.S. Colombo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 27th instant.

S.S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Colombo for Singapore on the 27th instant.

Friday, August 28th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
C & R	Queda	Eiton	M. M. & Co
D & E	African	Monarch	Dakers W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Silvernah	Serggie	Hillson and Thomas
H	Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Coo

V. DOCK.

1	Clan Maclachlan	MacLean	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Wartura	Thompson	Dock Manager
3	Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
4	Malay Maru	Sukawa	N. Y. K
5	Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
6	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
8	Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
9	Penang Maru	Murazulme	N. Y. Kaisha
10 & 11	City of Sparta	McKeller	K.N. & Co
12	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O, S. A. Co

M.W.D.D.

	Bankura	King	M. M. & Co
	Hejaz	Fisher	NF. NE. T. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram		
Netravati	Fakira		Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed		Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Bahadur	Ducley	T. M. & Co
Blesmoor	Blakey	H. M. Scostri.
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	K. N. & Co
Beme	Younger	S. W. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
City of Calcutta	Millar	K. N. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
Fultala	Cave	M. M. & Co
Halida	Baker	
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Karadeniz	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Saye	T. M. & Co
Metoor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Maturi	Gore	T. M. & Co
Peter Jebsen	Nienwejaars	A. Y. & Co
Rheinfels	Welkamann	W. & A. G. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalzil	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Vasoura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Zoroaster	Wickham	T. M. & Co

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ARABIA (s) 1 bale woollen carpet, King, King and Co.; 1,950 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

ARABIA (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

FOR KOBE.

PENAG MARU (s) 149 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

PENAG MARU (s) 2½ owts genda horns, M. H. E. Ellias; 715 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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S. S. SALSETTE from Aden, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co., 1 box specie, 5 packages periodicals, 1 parcel plans.

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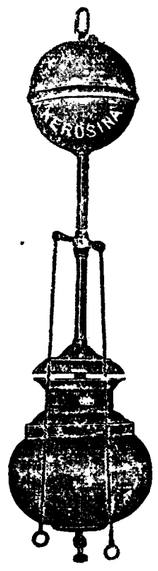

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Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.39" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.13", Mormugao 0.82" and Karwar 0.32". Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.20" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the adjacent parts of north Malabar. In the rest of the reporting area Raipur and Belgaum are the only stations that report rainfall of importance.

Fairly geenral rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula; a few showers are possible in the extreme north, the east Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan.

P. and O. Mail steamer Report.—S.S. Salsette, which left Aden at 14 hours on the 23rd, experienced till Longitude 51 deg. E. light to gentle north-easterly wind and calms; till Longitude 561 deg. E. gentle southerly wind and swell; till Longitude 63 deg. E. moderate to fresh south-westerly wind, considerable or high south-westerly sea and swell; till arrival at 15 hours yesterday moderate or gentle westerly wind sea and swell with occasional passing clouds. Winds are weaker than usual in the Arabian sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on FRIDAY, the 28th of August 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	95.8	84.8	70	0.00		—0.01
Do. (25th)	91.8	82.1	85	?		?
Jask						
Muskat	90.4	84.4	86	?		?
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.3	79.3	66	9.32		4.97
Rawalpind	100.1	76.6	63	16.36		—1.98
Lahore	101.2	81.6	62	14.88		2.39
Sirsa	96.1	79.3	66	12.90		
Ambala	94.7	78.1	69	18.55		—0.06
Delhi	95.0		68	14.97		—3.48
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.6	78.0	64	22.28		2.76
Mainpuri	93.0	78.8	73	16.05		—2.13
Jhansi	92.1	77.0	72	21.60		—5.72
Cawnpore	92.4	76.9	75	21.25		—3.57
Allahabad	89.6	75.5	71	32.50		4.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabd	105.5	79.8	75	4.43		2.25
Karachi	85.0	78.0	78	6.20		0.55
Ajmer	86.8	72.4	72	14.59		—1.05
Jalpore	91.9	72.5	67	21.63		4.23
Kotah	88.2	75.0	65	20.28		0.16
GUJARAT, KATHAWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	76.4	72	7.09		—4.11
Dwarka	86.8	78.3	76	12.78		0.66
Veraval	82.6	77.2	84	10.19		—4.80
Rajkot	91.6	72.9	78	20.63		—0.55
Jamnagar Para	93.8	73.8	75	26.95		11.76
Surat	88.1	77.7	80	41.00		9.18
Ahmedabad	92.6	75.2	80	27.07		2.27
Dabhoi	92.0	76.2	74	22.26		3.30
Kaira	82.7	76.8	74	23.52		2.62
Jambusar	82.7	71.1	79	19.33		—3.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	73.9	84	37.97		—3.39
Sangor	83.2	71.6	83	28.18		—5.65
Hoshangabad	85.5	73.2	80	39.41		4.19
Khandwa	85.9	73.3	73	22.24		2.18
Akola	89.3	70.8	74	16.46		—4.08
Amraoti	86.6	72.2	76	17.51		1.43
Nagpur	87.0	72.9	73	27.13		—6.38
Chanda	89.5	75.0	71	26.13		—10.4
Raipur	86.2	75.1	84	0.39	32.44	—2.74
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.3	77.4	84	0.13	59.94	3.64
Ratnagiri	84.5	76.9	80	0.02	106.88	25.12
Mormugao	82.2	73.9	97	0.82	97.74	21.31
Karwar	82.0	73.8	90	0.32	129.67	31.71
BOMBAY DECCANAND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.9	71.1	66	17.64		5.27
Ahmednagar	87.0	65.5	73	11.71		0.83
Poona	83.8	70.3	81	0.04	24.57	9.14
Sholapur	90.2	69.2	80	17.67		4.02
Bijapur	87.4	69.4	81	9.13		1.29
Belgaum	76.9	66.0	92	0.20	74.09	41.07
Aurangabad	87.3	68.4	74	18.79		2.33
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.5	73.4	73	41.02		16.31
Hyderabad	85.4	71.1	82	27.03		10.49
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.0	74.6	95	0.46	117.72	21.30
Calicut	81.8	76.1	92	85.49		4.96
Cochin	85.7	75.5	87	0.09	62.60	—0.62
Colombo	88.0	78.2	85	15.61		—0.31
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.3	79.7	68	17.23		0.20
Bellary	89.0	72.6	76	5.20		—0.64
Guddapah	89.8	76.1	65	12.64		0.66
Madras	91.5	78.8	80	12.22		1.33
Bangalore	81.2	65.8	89	9.09		—2.93
Coimbatore	91.1	71.5	76	2.85		—1.16
Trichinopoly	99.5	80.3	65	2.58		—4.01
Negapatam	94.6	79.6	74	4.81		—1.78

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The temporary break in the Arabian Sea monsoon that has prevailed for some days still continues and apart from a few isolated falls; rainfall has been confined to Burma, Northeast India and south of the Peninsula. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Konkan. Local in east Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces, Punjab hills, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, south-east Madras and north Madras Coast.

The chief falls are:—Tavoy one and half inches; Kyaukpyu one, Akyab six, Ghauhati one, Dhubri one and a half, Silchar three, Cherranpunji six, Cox's Bazar and Narayanganj five, Chittagong, Berhampore and Darjilling three, Mymensingh and Purnea one, Darbhanga five, Patna six, Naya Dukma two, Gorakhpur and Mussooree one, Simla three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in west Bihar extension in submontane Himalayas.

The Arabian Sea report:—Mail steamer reports monsoon of slightly below normal strength.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the trrors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 28th August 1914 was 29.79 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the faromeier cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-4 a.m.; Standard Time, the ship's barometer rtading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading gven above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay 27th August.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.773inches.
Temperature of Air ...	82.3degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	77.8 "
Dew Point ...	76.3 "
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.822 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ...	5.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air ...	85.3 "
Minimum do. do. ...	78.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind do. ...	164miles.
Fall of Rain ...	0.10inches
Total fall during month ...	12.10 "
Do. do. year ...	60.06 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th ...	0.08 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Times		Depth on sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft. in.
F	28	m	4 25	26	5	28	m 10	6	20 6
			4 3 a	25	5		10	32a	16 11
S	29	m	5 45	25	10	29	m 11	54	21 4
			5 12 a	24	4		11	50 a	17 6
S	30	m	7 25	25	10	30			
			6 42 a	23	10			1 43 a	21 11
M	31	m	8 46	26	5	31	m	1 19	17 7
			8 23 a	24	2			3 3a	20 3
Tu	Sep. 1	m	9 43	27	1	Sep. 1	m	2 32	17 5
			9 22 a	24	11			3 4a	19 4
W	2	m	10 21	27	7	2	m	3 25	17 1
			10 22 a	25	9			4 29 a	18 5
THU	3	m	10 53	27	10	3	m	4 14	16 12
			11 4 a	26	5			5 1 a	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 28 (Friday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 7h. 2m.
" 29 (Saturday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 30 (Sunday)	" 6h. 22m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 31 (Monday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 56m.
Sep. 1 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 53m.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 53m.

PHASES OF MOON:—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21·0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20·7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26·5 m p. m.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

Carnac Road, Bombay.

SUPPLY

Oilmanstores, Household Goods Hardware, Furniture, etc., etc.

FREE. Stores Price List ON REQUEST.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 27th.

Cotton Sales	2,000		
Imports	(mutilated)	16,000	

BANK OF ENGLAND,

London Thursday, August 27.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following result.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	43,500,000	Inc. 5,500,000
Public Deposits ..	23,900,000	Inc. 10,400,000
Other do. ..	123,900,000	Inc. 15,900,000
Govt. Securities ..	29,800,000	3,800,000
Other Securities ..	109,900,000	15,150,000
Notes and Gold ..	26,400,000	7,150,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 18% of the liabilities.

Amount of Bullion paid into the Bank of England .. .. £ 876,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 27th August.

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs. ex-ship .. .. } Unquoted.
" Months .. ..
" Name of Ports .. .. ..
" Whether Buyers or Sellers etc ..

TONE:—

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I F. } Unquoted.
" Months .. ..
" Name of Ports .. .. ..
" Whether Buyers or sellers, etc ..

TONE:—

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I F. 44/6
" Months .. .. .. } Afloat.
" Name of Ports .. ..
" Whether Buyers or sellers, etc. }

TONE:—

Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. .. .. } Unquoted.
" Months .. ..
" Name of Ports .. .. ..
" Whether Buyers or Sellers etc. ..

TONE:—

Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 45/6
Australian Wheat .. .. ..

White Java Sugar Aug.-Sept., London Paid 22/6

Mauritius Sugar .. .. 21/6 quite.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2/10 1/21

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 28th August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

There has been no change to report during the week and Banks are now not such keen sellers. On the other side of the account there has been nothing doing. Rates quoted are as under.

We quote:—

Bank's selling:—

	s.	d.
T. T. ready ...	1/3	13/16.
D. D. mail ...	1/3	7/8.
T. T. forward ...		Nil.
Bank's buying:—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1/4	1/8
Credits 3 m/s. ...	1/4	3/8
60 d/s Japan ...	149	(with war risk covered).

BULLION.

During the week the market for forward bar silver has been closed. Ready bars have sold at the daily current quotations. Bar gold has been in demand. We quote:

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold ...	25	1	0
Australin ...	25	1	0
Sovereings (dragon) ...	15	0	0
Ready bar silver (cum duty). ...	76	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 19th August, 1914.

G. I. P. Ry. ...	17*	19,255
B. B. and C. I. Ry. ...	39	47,674

*Boxes and bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

The Paper Market opened weak to-day and the closing rate was Rs. 92 for account. There was no doing in Mill shares.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc.	Rs. Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	..	74.63
Public Deposits at Branches ...	25.14	..
Other Deposits ...	4.01	..
Port Bills ...	..	..
Sundries ...	..	.19
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1.07	..
Other Authorities ...	..	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities ...	4.70	..
Loans on do. do. ...	..	7.00
Bills discounted and purchased ...	..	5.33
Dead Stock ...	..	..
Stamps ...	..	..
Bullion ...	..	..
Balances with other Banks ...	5.18	..
Sundries ...	..	.13
Cash ...	..	44.18

COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Descriptions.	Week's Receipts	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total. same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	.. ..	475,581	273,383
Central India ...	.. ..	258,780	96,522
Barsee and Nagar ...	.. ..	299,100	121,130
Berar ...	.. 70	512,837	449,480
Central Provinces ...	.. 917	297,875	269,287
Total Comras ...	.. 984	1,844,143	1,209,652
Dholleras ...	.. 26	429,124	285,117
Broach ...	.. ..	400,088	292,760
Cmpta and Dhawar ...	.. 1,203	225,217	211,371
Westerns ...	.. 501	126,620	117,935
Bengals (N.W. Provinces) ...	.. ..	484,562	348,388
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	.. 52	158,578	145,861
Sind ...	.. 1,300	63,960	118,851
Persian ...	.. ..	1,128	3,000
American ...	.. ..	2,305	34,354
Egyptian ...	.. ..	1,718	2,621
Other sorts ...	.. 100	1,380	4,914
Total ...	.. 4,149	3,738,793	2,774,914

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales. 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ..	4,149	5,678	— 1,529
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 27th Aug. ..	3,738,793	2,774,914	plus 963,879
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	3,828	9,215	— 5,387
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	Nil	3,450	— 3,450
Total ..	3,828	12,665	— 8,837
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 27th Aug. ..			
Europe ..	1,315,975	531,627	plus 784,348
China ..	29,887	48,249	— 18,362
Japan ..	1,209,009	975,033	plus 233,976
Coast Ports ..	23,220	30,451	— 7,231
Total ..	2,578,091	1,585,460	plus 992,631
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	6,034	10,700	— 4,666
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	2,068	Nil	plus 2,068

Total export from Bombay by G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 1st August 1914, 15,108 Bales.

Total exports from B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept to 8th August 1914, 6,706 Bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913 ..	625,000
Receipt from 1st Sept. 1913 to 27th Augt.	3,738,793
	4,363,793
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 27th Augt. 1914..	2,578,091
	1,785,702
Less afloat in harbour	8,102
	1,777,600
Less estimated mill consumption and upcountry by rail	1,040,000
	737,600
Less estimated burnt	80,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 28th Augt. 1914 ..	657,600
Difference since last week	— 16,115

No cables have been received during the week except those from Liverpool giving the daily imports and sales on the fixed basis of 6.50 for Spot Mid Americans. The Liverpool Weekly Cotton Statistics and American Statistics have not come to hand. The Home Markets are closed for all business except for spot sales.

In the local market Bazar brokers and jobbers only are operating in transactions forward delivery—particularly Good Broach March. Prices have been irregular with frequent fluctuations. Last Friday Good Broach was quoted at Rs. 217, and to-day it is Rs. 208. In such a state of the market quotations can only be nominal. Export Houses are doing nothing.

As regards ready Cotton the Committee appointed by Cotton sellers and Muccadams have fixed the rates of various descriptions of cotton on classification and sales to be made on the basis of survey with mutual allowance. It is to be seen whether these arrangements meet the wishes of the buyers and sellers. Only a limited business is passing.

Good Broach ...	Rs. 208	March.
Fully good Bengal ...	Rs. 139	January.
Fine Bengal ...	Rs. 149	January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	Rs. 168	January.
Khandeish ...	Rs. 159	January.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton ...	4149 Bales
Wheat ...	30,183 Cwts
Linseed ...	12,189 "
Rape, Rai etc. ...	428 "
Gingellyseed ...	1 "
Poppyseed ...	511 "
Groundnuts ...	2,094 "
Castorseed ...	3,735 "
Rice ...	20,770 "
Myrabolams ...	3,917 "
Cottonseed ...	17,329 "
Mowraseed ...	1,057 "
Gram ...	12,090 "
Jowar ...	109 "
Maize ...	Nil "
Barley ...	5,686 "

Summary of arrivals of Cotton, Produce and Principal Food-Grains in Bombay.

	Since 1st Jan 1914.	Same period last year.
Cotton ...	2,848,312	2,205,892
Wheat ...	1,845,878	6,503,360
Linseed ...	2,041,380	3,883,542
Rape, Rai etc. ...	686,372	1,019,278
Gingellyseed ...	891,748	1,090,159
Poppyseed ...	176,042	389 758
Groundnuts ...	760,162	841,013
Castorseed ...	1,329,289	1,607,958
Rice ...	3,810,117	3,574,589
Myrabolams ...	798,318	547,064
Cottonseed ...	4,283,968	3,072,567
Mowraseed ...	148,936	389,780
Gram ...	431,228	658,488
Jowar ...	1,392,851	547,209
Maize ...	8,743	6,378
Barley ...	48,682	215,649

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
RisingSunBrandBulkLoose per 8 Ip.Gl.	3	14	0	
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair..	4	8	0	
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	12	0	
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0	
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	2	7	6	
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. ..	4	1	6	
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	2	6	
Swan Brand New Tins per pair. ..	3	12	6	
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0	
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0	
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0	

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150° Amer	6	0	2	per case
White Rose	Brand 150°	5	12	2	"
Chester	" 75°	5	2	2	"
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	" 76°	5	0	2	"
Monkey	" 125°	4	15	2	"
Tiger	" 125°	4	15	2	"
White Camelia in tins	" 125°	4	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	" 125°	4	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant Bulk without tins	" 125°	3	12	0	per 6 Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin	" 125°	4	6	0	per 2tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

			Rs.	as.	p.
Kerosine Oil	Waterlily	per case of 2tin	5	4	0
" "	Firefly	" " "	5	1	0
" "	Chaker	per two tins.	4	6	0
" "	"	per 8 gallons	3	12	0
" "	Victoria	per two tins	3	11	6
" "	"	per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax	1st quality,	per pound	0	4	0
" "	2nd	" " "	0	3	0
Candles per pound			0	4	6

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

The Market has been inactive throughout the week and what with the holidays and stringency of the Money Market, business has been practically at a standstill. Considering the various grave circumstances it would be too much to look for any material change for the better in the near future. Bazar rates, in the absence of any transactions of note, remain more or less irregular. Dealers have been again discussing the question of extra freight of 25 per cent asked for by the Conference Liners, and at a meeting of their Association held during the week, it was eventually agreed after some discussion to grant same but under protest This will no doubt enable the suppliers to resume sailings of such goods that are practically ready on the other side.

In *Grey Goods* the demand has fallen off, and sales have been very restricted. It is feared the expected shipments will have the effect of weakening spot values, unless a better demand spring up soon. The ready price of Peppercell Grey Drills has further declined by annas two per piece. *Bleached Cloths* move at a tortoise pace, which is greatly disconcerting to the large holders. Apart from the poor prices realised chiefly for Mulls, dealers will have to face a heavy loss in interest on old stock goods. The only bright spot at present is in White Shirtings, where Indentors are able to obtain some margin of profit.

In *Prints, Dyed Goods and Fancies* there is very little doing and stocks are increasing. Dealers are mostly occupied to raise various complaints in reference to their recent shipments. Perhaps some of the chief surveyors may have a good time of it.

Yarns have been in poor request, though rates remain practically steady at their last level owing to moderate supplies. Dealers are loath to part with their stock at concessions, in view of restricted shipments from abroad.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

A wonderful Restorer in Wasting conditions of Children.

Price As. 12 per bottle, postage As. 4

K. T. DONGRE & CO.

Girgaon, BOMBAY

"CHINA-JAPAN STORES

Declares their lucky date to be 22nd June and request all the lucky buyers to take back their money paid to us by producing to us the said date cash receipt

CHINA JAPAN STORES

at Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, challenge their prices to be comparatively cheaper

Once try and you always patronise **CHINA JAPAN STORES."**

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 7-15 p.m.

MONDAY, August 31.

Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 2.

Poona Races.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY. September 3.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 a. 1 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

BLACKMORE.—August 12th, at Bexhill on Sea, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Blackmore, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TOMKINS—HERBERT DE MARIGNY.—August 12th, at Jubbulpore, Major Ernest Tomkins, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Genl. W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., R.E., and Marie Louise, elder daughter of Monsieur and Madame Hebert de Marigny of Envermeux, France.

DEATHS.

BLUNT.—At 24, Pale' Road Bandora, 27th August, 1914, Henry George, third son of the late W. A. Blunt, Esq., H. M. S. Customs (Retd.), aged 36 years and 4 months. Deeply mourned.

"And there shall be no more pain."

GROSE.—August 12th, at the Presidency General Hospital, Charles Francis Hibbert Grose, late Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, aged 58.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Aug. 28.

269 Parade.—There will be no Infantry drill parade on Saturday and Sunday next.

270 Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies (except those on duty) will parade at Headquarters at 7-45 a.m. As strong as possible on Sunday morning next the 30th instant, to proceed to. Middle Ground Battery for 6" B. L. Gun drill. Members should have breakfast before coming on parade. Tiffin and Tea will be provided.

Parade will be dismissed at 7 p.m.

278 Parade.—The 20 N. C. Os. & non-detailed for 15 pr. B. L. Gun drill, will parade at at Headquarters every Monday and Thursday evening at 6-10 p.m., sharp.

Dress:—Plain Clothes or Uniform Optional.

278 Appointment.—C. Q. M. S. Clyne No. 2 Company will Officiate as Company Sergeant Major of No. 2 Company B. V. A. in addition to his own duties until further orders.

279 Strength.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No. 159 Saper D. W. Johnstone E. E. Company B. V. A.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Aug. 29.

702 Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending September 5th:—

"A" Company, Thursday at 6-45 p.m.

"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m., Plain Clothes.

"C" Company, Tuesday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.

"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

"E" Company, Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Drill Order with caps.

Friday 9-30 p.m. Lecture at Head-Quarters.

"F" Company, Wednesday 6-30 p.m.

"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana. Dress for all the above parade unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.

N. C. O's. Parade.—N. C. Officers of all Adult companies should make a point of attending the lecture at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m., on Monday the 31st instant. Dress.—Plain clothes.

"C" Company N. C. Officers to parade on Thursday September 3rd at 6-15 p.m. Recruits.

"A" Company Daily at 6-45 p.m., except Monday.

"C" Company Daily at 6-15 p.m., except Monday.

"D" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m., except Monday.

"F" Company Daily at 6-30 p.m., except Monday.

703 Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

704 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Sunday 30th instant.—"G" Coy. Recruits only.

Monday 31st instant.—"D" Coy. Recruits only.

Tuesday 1st Prox.—"B" Coy. Recruits only.

Wednesday 2nd. Prox.—"A" Coy. Recruits only.

Thursday 3rd Prox.—"B" Coy. Recruits only.

Friday 4th Prox.—"C" Coy. Recruits only.

Saturday 5th Prox.—"F" Coy. Recruits only.

Sunday 6th Prox.—"G" Coy. Recruits only.

705 Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Motor Cyclist Section:—

No. 8011 Motor Cy. F. J. Foxlee.

706 Appointment.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following appointment in Motor Cyclist Section "E" Company:—

No. 7814 Motor Cy. W. J. Tibbets, to be Corporal.

707. In anticipation of the sanction of Government, Mr. Philip Johnson is appointed to the Corps as 2nd Lieutenant, and is posted to the Motor Reserve.

Motor Reservist H. Cottrell to be Sergeant in the Motor Reserve. Vol. C. McDowall, "G" Coy. is attached to the Motor Reserve with the rank of Sergeant.

708 Ride Out-Motor Cyclist Section "E" Company will fall in at 3-30 p.m. at the Queen's Statue Esplanade Road on Sunday 30th August for a Ride Out. Dress-Mufti.

709 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—

No. 8012 Vol. C. Kyte, No. 3236 Vol. J. C. Butler, No. 8013 A. Dillon, "A" Coy.

No. 8014 Vol. J. Mercer, No. 8015 Vol. G. E. D. Langley, "G" Company.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain, Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... The Blarney Stone ..... Engleman
Overture ..... Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Travestie ... The Warbler Serenade ... Perry.
Potpourri ..... English Songs ..... Myddleton.
Valse ..... Nights of Gladness ..... Ancliffe.
Selection ..... Scotch Songs ..... Myddleton.
Patrol ..... Wee Macgreegor ..... Amers.
National Anthems.
Japan, Belgium, Russia, France.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry., Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE HOMEWARD BOUND

The following is a list of the additional passengers by the s.s. Egypt to London on 29th August.—Mr. H. G. Lewis, Mr. W. H. Sprott, Mr. R. N. Band, Mr. Nelsh, Mr. Abbot, Mr. J. C. McAndrew, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Tosh, Mr. W. G. Symmons, Mr. C. S. Brindlay, Mr. C. J. Brindlay, Mrs. R. Johnston, Mr. J C McLeod, Mrs. McLeod, infant & nurse; Mr. Douglas-Pennant, Mr. Rose, Miss Rose, Mr. Jas. Finch.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Babu A. C. Muzumdar will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir Girgaon to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

THE GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held in the Arya Samaj Hall, Kandewadi, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when P. K. Pendse, Esqr. M. A., LL. M., Advocate, will read a paper on. Vedic Literature.

Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar, M. A., has kindly consented to preside.

CLOSING OF ROADS.

We draw the attention of our readers to the notice from the Commissioner of Police appearing in our advertisement columns stating that certain roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between 4-30 p.m., and 8 p.m. tomorrow and on Thursday next on account of the immersion of Ganpatis.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A Clinical demonstration on the uses and limitation of Zander's Medico-Mechanical apparatus in the treatment of deformities etc., will be held at the Zander's Institute in Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s Building, Lamington Road, Girgaum, this evening at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. V. N. Bhajekar F.R.C.S., (Ed.) has kindly consented to hold the demonstration on a few cases.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Science Association will be held at the University Building, Bombay, this evening at 5-30 p.m. when the following papers will be read:—

(1) A Preliminary Note on the oil from the bowers and leaves of *Lavandula burmanni* by Mr. D. D. Kanga, M. A.

(2) A Preliminary Note on the chemical examination of *ghee* by Mr. K. H. Vakil, B. A. B. Sc.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions have been received towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 87,172-12-1; Messrs. Weld & Co., Rs. 25; Messrs. Volkart, Bros., Rs. 25; Messrs. West End Watch Co., Rs. 10; I. M. B., Rs. 10; Chaturbhuj Morarjee, Esq., Rs. 10; Phirosha Bejonjee Bharucha, Esq., Rs. 10; Messrs. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Rs. 10; F. L. S., Rs. 10; L. C., Rs. 10; Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Rs. 10; Bai Shairinbai Bejonjee Kapadia, Rs. 10; Messrs. the Singer Sewing Machine Co., Rs. 10; J. M. Darve, Esq., Rs. 10; Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., Rs. 10; Hormusjee Eduljee Albless, Esq., Rs. 7; S. V., Ans. 6; sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 150; total Rs. 87,505-12-1.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the First Aid Class organised by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of St. John Ambulance Association and lectured by Dr. Kaikhosro Sorabji Patel, M. B., B. S., was conducted by Dr. S. K. Engineer, M. R. C. P., on the 23rd Inst. The following candidates are declared successful:—Framji Rustamji Bharucha; Seshadri Ayengar Bindignaval; Babubhai Nagindas Chowksi; Dosabhai Cursetji Commissariat; Manchersha Edalji Fitter; Ramrao Khanderao Jaykar; Minocher Rustamji Kakalia; Byram Rustamji Madon; Jehangir Vikaji Mehta; Jamshedji Dosabhai Motafram; Natvarlal Dhirajlal Nanavati; S. Natesan; Gangadhar Janardhan Natu; Shripat Ganesh Nawarre; Kaikhosro Nanabhai Ranina; S. Haiki Usman Shaikh Hassan Sashtekar; Cawasji Cursetji Tantra; Kaikhosro Cursetji Tantra; Bhaganlal Vanmalidas Yogi; N. B. Bakre; G. V. Joshi; M. G. Mehta; A. D. Uppani; Dattatraya Shivarao Mankiker (Junior); Bhupendra Jaggonath Purohit (Junior).

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 22nd August, 1914:—Bombay City 16, Ahmedabad District 2, Surat District 1, Thana District 11, Nasik District 32, Poona District Satara District 12, Kolaba District 3, Belgaum Distrit 35, Dharwar District 37, Kanara District 1, Kathiawar Agency 27, Cutch State 5, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 70, Surat Agency 2. Total 335.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. KATHIAWAR.

GYMKHANA LEADS BY 44 RUNS.

The interesting fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and a team from Kathiawar, which was captained by Major C. F. Harold, was commenced yesterday on the Esplanade ground. The visitors included H. H. the Jam Saheb, and a large number of spectators lined the boundaries long before the appointed time to see the famous "Ranji" play. The Gymkhana team was greatly weakened by the absence of several players such as Sir F. Sprott, and G. C. Phillips, who could not get away for the match owing to other engagements.

The Gymkhana, going in to bat first, put up the respectable total of 150, to which the Kathiawar team made a feeble response by making 106. A large number of spectators had come to the "maidan" in expectation of seeing H. H. the Jam Saheb play one of his masterly innings, and they gave the world-famous batsman a rousing welcome on his coming out of the Gymkhana pavilion to bat. They were, however, doomed to disappointment as he was soon completely beaten by his old colleague of Sussex before he had secored a single, and the crowds rapidly thinned away after that.

The Gymkhana total of 150 was highly creditable to the side. They were greatly handicapped by the absence of several of their regular men, whose place had to be filled by "B" team men. And yet they were able to make a respectable total, and would have done still better but for the inability of the tail-end batsmen to stay at the wickets. Hurlbutt and Begbie gave them a good start by putting up 68 for the first wicket, and before lunch time they had knocked up 135 for 6 wickets. On resumption however the "tail" collapsed completely, the last four wickets adding only 15. The feature of the Gymkhana innings was the fine batting of Hurlbutt. His play was not altogether faultless; still he played fine cricket, his useful contribution including seven 4's.

THE KATHIAWAR COLLAPSE.

The poor form shown by Kathiawar was altogether inexplicable. Included in their team were several first-class men—H. H. the Jam Saheb, a host in himself; Cheetham, a Presidency veteran; Miller, a probable player in the Presidency team in the coming Quadrangular tournament; and Oghad Shunker, Joshi and Bhusari who have all played for the Hindus in international cricket. No fault could possibly be found with the wicket, which played fast and true, though it became slightly bumpy at a later stage of the game. And barring Simms' bowling, the attack they had to contend against was only of moderate strength, and yet a strong batting combination like theirs was only able to total 106. Their start was disastrous as they lost Hemu at 3 and Oghad Shunker one run later. But worse was still to follow, for the total stood only at 6 when H. H. the Jam Saheb was sent back without scoring. With his cheap dismissal, disappeared the visitors' hope of making a big score, and though Cheetham made a gallant effort to stop the rot, single handed he could not achieve much and the innings terminated with the total at 106. The outstanding fefature of the Kathiawar innings and indeed of the day's batting was the brilliant display given by Cheetham. Going in first wicket down, he was tenth man out, and though his innings was somewhat spoiled by the couple of difficult chances that he gave, he nevertheless played excellent cricket. His effort was the more noteworthy because of the discouraging conditions in which he kept his end up, while his colleagues at the other end were, falling like nine pins before Simms. His contribution of 59 included eight 4's and he had been in for two hous and a quarter.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Simms and Oghad Shunker, who captured 5 and 6 wickets for 30 and 35 runs respectively.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The smart showers of rain that fell in the morning prevented a start being made at the appointed time, and the game eventually commenced at 12-15 p.m. The Gymkhana won the toss, and elected to bat, sending in Hurlbutt and Begbie to face the Kathiawar attack, which was delivered by Pereira and Joshi. The batsmen opened cautiously, the first over realising only a single, and the second being a "maiden." Subsequently, however, Hurlbutt opened his shoulders, sending Pereira to the boundary, to which Begbie replied with a two off Joshi in the next over. The twenty went up shortly after Hurlbutt had a "life," being missed in the slips by Joshi off Hemu, who had lately relieved Pereira at the Police Court end. Runs now started coming in at a quicker pace, and 40 was signalled after 30 minutes' play. Hurlbutt at this stage gave another chance. He skied one of Oghad Shunker's deliveries, and was missed by the bowler. Encouraged by his new "life" he finely pulled Hemu to the leg boundary, and next getting a single, carried the total to fifty. Hurlbutt and Begbie had made the pace a bit too fast to suit the Kathiawar skipper, who now made yet another change in the bowlers, putting on Cheetham to bowl in place of Hemu. The change proved effective as eighteen runs later Begbie, in trying to pull Cheetham to the leg, was held in the slips by Joshi (68-1-18). The outgoing batsman had played steady cricket for his 18. Goodyear joined Hurlbutt, who was then missed for the third time, being let off at mid-off off Cheetham and he reached his half century amid cheering. He, however, did not long survive his third "life," as he was, in Oghad Shunker's next over, smartly held at the wickets by Bhusari. Hurlbutt had played a fine though lucky innings of 51, which included seven 4's (74-2-51). Simms, the Sussex amateur, who was the next man in, opened his account by putting Oghad Shunker to the leg boundary, following up by getting another 4 off the same bowler. The Sussex amateur, however, had a short career at the wickets, as in the same over, Oghad Shunker had him caught in the slips by Pereira. The cheap dismissal of Simms was a distinct loss to the Gymkhana (82-3-8). Marrs, who joined Goodyear, started by finding the boundary twice in Pereira's over. Nine runs later Oghad Shunker got past Goodyear's defence with a beautiful delivery, breaking in from the leg (97-4-8). Stileman partnered Marrs, who sending Joshi to the boundary, signalled the century, which came as the result of 80 minutes' play. Immediately after, however, Marrs was brilliantly held in the long field by Harold off Oghad Shunker (104-5-12). Clarke was associated with Stileman, who got a single, to which the new-comer replied with a like number. Clarke then driving Oghad Shunker to the southern boundary, enabled 110 to be put up, which was soon followed by the twelfth decade. Stileman then hit out, lifting Joshi over the ropes. The telegraph board showed 130, and five runs later, Stileman was held at mid-off by Joshi off Hemu (135-6-17). Stileman had played well for his 17. At lunch time, the Bombay Gymkhana had made 135 for 6 wickets.

GYMKHANA "TAIL" COLLAPSE.

On the resumption after lunch, Rennick joined Clarke, who had a "life" shortly after, being missed by Pereira in the slips. At 137 Pereira had his revenge by clean bowling Clarke (137-7-17). Wagstaff, who was the Gymkhana's ninth representative, partnered Rennick, who twice put Pereira to the leg boundary. In the next over, however, Rennick fell to "Yorker" off Oghad Sankar (147-8-5). Three runs later Oghad Shunker sent back the new-comer Medley (149-9-0), and the last man, Trenchell was completely beaten by Pereira before he had scored a single, the innings thus terminating with the total at 150 (150-10-0).

KATHIAWAR INNINGS.

Kathiawar entered upon their venture at 3.45 p.m., Oghad Shunker, who has several times, played for the Hindus in international matches, and Hemu, facing the Gymkhana bowling, which was entrusted to Simms and Clarke. The visitors opened inauspiciously, as they had scored only 3, when Hemu was caught in the slips by Clarke off Simms (3—1—2). Cheetham, who joined Oghad Shunker, opened with a single. The total stood at 4, when Oghad Shunker was finely held at the wickets by Hurlbutt off Simms (4—2—1). H. H. the Jam Sahib, on emerging from the pavilion to join Cheetham, was loudly cheered by the spectators. The great cricketer had, however, a short career at the wickets, as he was sent back before he had scored a single, Simms finding his wickets (6—3—0). Miller, next joined Cheetham.

Things looked gloomy indeed at this stage for the visitors, who had lost three wickets, including that of the Jam Saheb, for a paltry 6. Cheetham and Miller each had a "life" shortly after, though the chances were very difficult. The former then opened his shoulders, finely driving Simms to the Esplanade Road boundary. The extreme slowness of the pace at which runs came in might be imagined from the fact that the first decade took thirty-five minutes in coming. Misfortune seemed to be still dogging the footsteps of the Kathiawar men, for only nine runs more had been added to the first decade when Miller, a fine bat, was held in the slips by Simms off Marrs, who had lately relieved Clarke (19-4-3). Major Harold, the Kathiawar skipper, now partnered Cheetham, who then had a second "life," being missed at mid-off by Begbie off Simms. In the next over Harold was caught at the leg by Trenchell off Marrs (25-5-0). Henstock, the next man in, was missed by Marrs off his own delivery. The new-comer then nicely put Marrs to the leg for 4.

The Kathiawar men had taken an hour to score 35 runs, which was the total at this stage. Cheetham and Henstock then steadily raised the score to 53, when the latter in attempting to pull Trenchell to the leg sent the ball into his hands. This was so far the longest stand of the Kathiawar innings, the partnership between Cheetham and the outgoing batsman realising 28. (53-6-19). Cowie was now associated with Cheetham, but he did not stay long at the wickets, sending one of Simms' deliveries into the slips, where he was held by Stileman (65-7-3). Pereira, the ninth man in, got a single and a 4 and was then beaten by Clarke (77-8-5). Joshi, the new comer, got a single off Clarke, telegraphing 80, which came as the result of two hours' play. Shortly after, Joshi was caught at the wickets by Hurlbutt off Simms (80-9-1). Bhusari, who had the doubtful distinction of scoring eight runs in two hours against the Presidency at Poona two years ago, now joined Cheetham, who welcomed him with a 4 off Clarke. Cheetham continued playing a confident game, sending up 90 and soon reaching his own half century. A little later by finely driving Trenchell to the boundary, he signalled the century amid cheering. Six runs later, Trenchell, got past Cheetham's defence with a low-pitched delivery (106-10-59). The game will be continued to-day. Present scores are:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

D. G. Hurlbutt, c Bhusari, b Oghad Shunker	51
T. H. Begbie, c Joshi, b Cheetham	18
F. Goodyear, b Oghad Shunker	8
H. L. Simms, c Pereira, b Oghad Shunker	8
R, Marrs, c Harold, b Oghad Shunker	12
C. G. Stileman, c Joshi, b Hemu	17
F. J. Clarke, b Pereira	17
C. M. Rennick, b Oghad Shunker	5
Capt. Wagstaff (not out)	8
N. Medley, b Oghad Shunker	0
H. G. Trenchell, b Pereira	0
Extras	6
Total	150

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Pereira	12	29	2	2
*Joshi	12	45	2	0
Hemu	5	24	0	1
Oghad	19	35	6	6
Cheetham	3	11	0	1

*Bowled one "no ball"

KATHIAWAR TEAM.

Oghad Shunker, c Hurlbutt, b Simms	1
S. Hemu, c Clarke, b Simms	2
H. Cheetham, b Trenchell	59
H. H. the Jam Saheb, b Simms	0
Miller, c Simms, b Marrs	3
Major Harold, c Trenchell, b Marrs	0
Capt. Henstock, c and b Trenchell	19
Cowie, c Stileman, b Simms	3
L. V. Pereira, b Clarke	5
S. M. Joshi, c Hurlbutt, b Simms	1
B. Bhusari, not out	4
Extras	9
Total	106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
*Simms	20	30	7	5
Clarke	11	22	2	1
Marrs	5	16	1	2
Trenchell	6	13	3	2
Stileman	6	16	1	0

* Bowled three "no-balls."

POONA RACING.

SIXTH DAY: HORSES LEFT IN

(*To be run on Saturday, 29th August.*)

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 27th August:—

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Paul Pry 10-4, Meddling 9-12, Forfeit 9-12, Tartania 9-8, Hamara 9-6, Refresher 9-3, Vancouver 8-11, Miss Drake 8-11, Little Speed 8-3, Yvette 7-10, Lola 7-9, Adelaide II 6-5.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. DIVISION I.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Ata Allah 9-4, Haify 9-3, Hidalgo 9-0, Clarenceux 8-13, Old China 8-12, Mars 8-9, Small Diamond 8-5, Hurbia 8-4, Beethoven 8-4, Alwar 8-2, Biglig 8-1, Makbul 7-13, Young Berlin 7-10, Chaser 7-9, Khedavi Miser 7-8, Aye Aye Sir 7-8, Lotus 7-8, Sadil Malik 7-7.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. DIVISION II.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Saood 9-4, Heliograph 9-4, Faleh Khan 9-2, Mohsel 9-1, Shanghai 9-0, Royalist 8-12, Rahee 8-9, Monitor 8-5, Dhahemsee 8-5, Nayel Pasha 8-5, Triumph 8-3, Minimax 8-1, Malacca 8-0, Fareed Beg 7-12, Nawabzada 7-12, Eldorado 7-12, Luxulyan 7-10, Hongkong 7-9, Black Ivory 7-7, Jemadar 7-5.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile. Beroll 9-12, North 9-9, Silver Memory 9-4, Andlia 8-9, Loch Sicker 8-0, Katharos 7-12, Jorrocks 7-10, Millers Daughter 6-10.

THE CAPTAIN'S PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Spring Daisy 10-7, Winnie R. 10-5, Pelt 9-9, Imperialist 9-3, Friendship 8-12, Kookaburra 8-9, Intrigue 8-1, Goldfinch 7-4.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Twa Brigs, Orepesa, Kempion, Polish, Lumination.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Money Gold, Purity, Gold Fish II, Beyrut, Valens, Nakib, Tajilmulook and Huzaz.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Raspberry, Best Chance, Malster, Fado, Lot, Mulberry, Guinea Mohur, Zaki Pasha and Baloz.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The management have secured the sole exhibition rights of "Martin Numa," a detective drama in four parts, which is to be screened from to-night. It promises to be a drama of more than ordinary interest, as it contains many novel features and is acted and staged in a very creditable manner. The story deals with the efforts to a clever detective to trace a mysterious gang of crimina's who style themselves "The X Society." Unlike the ordinary detective who figures in most picture-dramas, Martin Numa works by methods which are a revelation in the science of criminology. The drama, though a long one, ought to prove most interesting. The "Indian Animated Cartoons" by Frank Leah scored a big hit last week, so the management are making a regular feature, and this week they will show series No. 3 of these funny cartoons.

OLYMPIA.

"Joseph," a highly classical story from the Testament, will be thrown on the screen to-night at the Olympia Picture Palace. This film will serve to describe how prayer and truth always work miracles and how they destroy vice. There is a warm appeal to all devoted Christians in this film. Another star is "Master Crook Outwitted by a Child," depicting a charming story.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, August 29, 1914.

THE GERMAN MENACE.

Events in the theatre of war are at last moving with such dramatic swiftness that much of what occurred even a few days ago is already buried beneath the rush of later happenings. Thus, amid the crash of war, Austria, the *fons et origo* of the terrible carnage which the world is witnessing to-day, has almost passed out of the minds of men, all eyes being centred on the conflict between the Allies and Germany. The war in the Far Eastern seas which has just commenced, along with other conflicts in other parts of the world, are of the nature of side-issues in the actual struggle in the European theatre of war, on the outcome of which depends the future position of Europe. Britain's position in this titanic clash of interests has been so often explained in these columns that it seems unnecessary to cover the same ground again. But, to judge from some of the comments in the Home papers, it appears that there is a small body of influential opinion which was, in the beginning at any rate, decidedly against the intervention of England in another European conflagration. That opinion, we trust, has been proved untenable, or has been very substantially modified, by the historic speech in which Sir Edward Grey explained, on the eve of the war with Germany, the nature and extent of our obligations towards France and Belgium. Lest there should be any misconception still remaining, Mr. Asquith has again emphasised the point of view of the British Government in moving his resolution regarding Belgium in the House of Commons on Thursday. "It is of importance," said Mr. Asquith, "that it should be clearly understood when it was, and why it was that we intervened. It was only when we were confronted with a choice between keeping and breaking our solemn obligations in discharge of a binding trust, and a shameless subservience to naked force that we threw away the scabbard."

The Premier struck a high note, which must have found a response in the heart of every Englishman who heard him, when he declared that Belgium had no interests of her own to serve "except the one supreme and overriding interest of every State, great or little, which is worthy of the name,—the preservation of her integrity and her national life." The House, we are told, cheered tumultuously when Mr. Asquith stated in the course of his speech that, "We do not repent our decision," and no one can possibly doubt that the British Empire to-day is of "one heart and one mind" in regard to Britain's participation in the war and presents a solid and united front to the enemy. For it is universally recognised that Britain is fighting for the right of small States to exist, untroubled by mightier neighbours. She is fighting for the freedom of the seas, for freedom from oppressive control of any Power or combination of Powers, and for all that is connoted by the term "liberty"; and from this point of view, which is for her the only point of view, her action needs no justification whatever. For similar issues she fought with Buonaparte as she is fighting to-day with the Hohenzollerns. History throughout the centuries has dictated her duty, and it has fallen to the lot of the present generation once more,—and, it is to be fervently hoped, not for at least another century,—to take up that task in the performance of which the predecessors of our gallant soldiers and sailors laid down their lives.

While Britain's action, while being forced on her, has throughout been correct and honourable, Germany's has been the reverse. Everyone knows that her resolve was taken and her plans matured before the delinquencies of some Serb conspirators against Austria supplied the *casus belli*. To-day we learn of the evacuation of the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar by Austria. With Servia entirely clear of Austrian soldiers, and the occupation of Novi-Bazar, presumably, by the Servians, and a number of strategic points in South Bosnia just taken, Servia enters upon a new phase of the struggle, the gallant Servian army being on the eve of carrying the war into the enemy's territory. These successes are all calculated to bring nearer the final break-up not only of the Dual Monarchy, but also the position in the European Confederation of its great ally, Germany, the realisation of whose ambitions involves, clearly enough, the humiliation of Great Britain and the dismemberment of the British Empire; and it is imperatively necessary to bear in mind, at this juncture, that, however much the Slav peoples may impede the march of Austria-Hungary to the Aegean, or, however France's vitality or prosperity constitute Germany's *bete noir* in Europe, it is the British Empire which has placed a barrier across Germany's path. The main issue, therefore, of the present war, so far as we are concerned, is whether Great Britain shall retain what she holds, or the war is to be allowed to be another stepping-stone to the establishment of a German hegemony in Europe. Germany's methods of waging war, her violation of treaties, her unprincipled diplomacy, her political arrogance, prove her national brutality. It is incumbent, therefore, on all the world to remember to-day that, in the mammoth and far-reaching struggle that has been forced on Britain, she is fighting for the future of civilization, not only in Europe, but in the world at large.

THE KAISER AGAIN.

We are by now accustomed to the astounding things that the Kaiser says and writes. Once upon a time we were capable of surprise at such choice imperial indiscretions as the wire to President Kruger, the "Daily Telegraph" interview, and that most remarkable communiqué about the Sultan of Morocco. In spite of our long accustoming however we acknowledge some astonishment at the German Emperor's message to the British Ambassador in Berlin, sent in the form of an apology by an imperial A. D. C. The Embassy was attacked on August 8. Windows were broken and Sir William Goschen hissed.

It is nothing uncommon for a politician or a Minister of State to be hissed. This happens at nine out of ten political meetings, but an Ambassador is different. While he represents his country, his person is surrounded by a certain halo of respect, and his property is ringed with a sanctity that the public law of civilised nations and ancient diplomatic usage require. In insulting King George's representative, the population of Berlin were indulging in a gross and barbarous affront to our Sovereign and his Imperial dignity. The German Emperor's apology, therefore, is quite natural, but the terms in which it was couched are unprecedented. The Kaiser, who enjoys the unenviable reputation of "always saying the wrong thing," could not restrain himself, and concluded his verbal regrets to Sir William Goschen by adding that the act of the Berlin crowd demonstrated the feeling of the German nation at the conduct of the British, "our allies at Waterloo."

Kaiser William should be the last person to refer to Waterloo, inasmuch as he, by trying to emulate Buonaparte, has plunged all Europe in war. The simile between 1815 and 1914 suits however. Does not the Kaiser ask himself why Britain, an island power, separated by the guardian ocean, which has secured it immunity from so many Continental entanglements, ever entered into the campaign against Napoleon? She is entering into the campaign against Germany for the same reason, which the Premier so eloquently expressed at the outbreak of war. On the historic ground of Belgium she is vindicating the right of a small State to exist in all its security and she is guarding the public law of Europe. It is because Britain is engaged in "a just and righteous war in a just and righteous cause" that we feel confident that the simile between 1815 and 1914 will be carried still further and that Potsdam may shortly become a sort of moral St. Helena. For ten years "our allies of Waterloo" have engaged us in a rush of armaments and for nearly the same period our whilom brave enemies have held out the hand of mutual trust and confidence. We have been provoked beyond endurance, and the issue will be waged to the bitter end, until Kaiser William cries "Stay" to the nations banded in just hatred of his policy. Never was the British Army or Navy engaged in a nobler cause, or the Empire more united, and, if the Kaiser yesterday felt proud to be a British Admiral and Field Marshal, British Admirals and Generals are prouder than ever to be what they are to-day.

Notes of the Day

Progress of the War.

The French are advancing further into the enemy's country in the south of Alsace. The Germans have penetrated as far as Orchies 12 miles from Lille and cut the Lille-Valenciennes line, whilst the Russians have advanced 65 miles since the last wires of yesterday and have captured Tilsit, a fortified position directly on the road to Koenigsburg. Such are the main features of the position to-day. The attacks that have been repeatedly made on the British lines show the Prussian anxiety to get on to Paris whatever may be happening in the rear. It is evident that another important battle in this area is in progress. The persistence with which the Republican Army presses across the Vosges leads one to believe that a turning movement all up the Rhine, is the preconcerted plan of the Allies. It is possible that Austria will send assistance to Germany in the shape of Slavonic troops, for she would never employ the Bohemians on the Russian frontier, whilst they could be trusted on compulsion to attack the non-kindred races allied against the Kaiser. Such troops would possibly meet the French either in Alsace or Wurtemburg, or letting them advance up the Rhine, work into their rear. In any case France at present seems alone in this theatre of war, and it is possible that, even as the Prussians are employing the flower of their army to get to Paris, so the Republic is putting forth her chief strength to restore the Tricolor to Alsace.

The Russian Advance.

It is apparent, as said yesterday, that the enemy has left East Prussia inadequately defended and the vast numerical superority of the Tsar's army seems to have demoralised the Germans who are reported to be "running like hares." So far, from the eastern theatre we have heard of nothing but a steady advance. Last Sunday the Russians were announced as having captured Johannisberg, a town on the frontier. Since then we have heard no more of this southerly advance. Yesterday's and to-day's wires show that the Russians are now directing their attention to Danzic and Koenigesberg. The blowing up of the Magdeburg proves the presence of Russian warships in the neighbourhood and concerted action is more apparent than ever. They are within two days march of Koenigsberg, but the ground is difficult and the Prussian fortress has the advantage of standing between two large lakes and the sea, besides the ground being exceedingly treacherous and marshy, and in the event of rains practically impossible for heavy seige guns. As we pointed out, the Russians will possibly content themselves with starving the fortress out and send their main army to push on into the heart of Pussia and thus relieve the pressure in the west.

The Cossacks.

The Cossacks in Prussia, who are reported to-day to have fallen upon a body of German cavalry with such ferocity as to have cut a number of the Prussians "clean in two by sword strokes," hold a place apart in the Russian Army. They are hard and ferocious fighters and quite a match for even the famous Uhlans of Germany. According to Lieut-Col. V. V. Krivenko, they can place two hundred regiments of cavalry with their own artillery in the field in time of war. The Cossack forces are led by their own officers, these being in most cases Cossacks of larger means. In the Russian cavalry schools there are special Cossack Sotnies, all Cossacks who have finished a middle school being eligible, and the fact that all Cossacks come from a common stock and have been brought up in a similar way furnishes a strong bond of unnion between the private soldier and the officer.

Women and War.

The splendid assistance which the women of Bombay of all communities are so cheerfully giving towards the relief of the wounded and of the widespread distress which is certain to follow in consequence of the present war is a striking manifestation of the tenderness for suffering which is the privileged possession of the sex. Women generally realise more clearly than men the horrors of war, but they recognise, equally with men, the impossibility of preventing war under circumstances such as have brought on the present conflict. It has been proved that trained and disciplined women in a national emergency constitute an important factor in the conduct of a successful war. In this connection Mrs. St. Clair Stobart, who founded an organisation which for four years has been training English women for service to the sick and wounded in war, testifies to the high value of women's work in the Balkan War in a recent number of the "Contemporary Review." Mrs. Stobart says that the work of her hospital did not consist only of doctoring and nursing the patients. They had to be fed and the work of the kitchen was by no means the least laborious. The nurses, some of whom came from "the highest ranks of society," cheerfully faced privations and hardships of the nature of which they could never have dreamed. They rose to the occasion splendidly, and the heroism involved in their daily work was not less than that of the soldiers in the field.

Japan and China.

We are not surprised that the Japanese movement in the Far East is being kept, as stated in a telegram to-day, "as secret as possible." This was also Japan's policy in her war with Russia, a policy of which Europe to-day has realised the wisdom. No information is being issued even to the embassies, adds the telegram in question, and from this it may be gathered that nothing definite will be notified to the public till a *coup* has been achieved. The Japanese have already declared their intention of avoiding the loss of life and property as far as practicable, and, with this object in view, it seems probable that they will attempt to draw out the enemy from his cover before deciding to bombard the German colony. It has already been settled that Kiao-Chau, should it be taken by Japan, is to be handed back to China, an action which further guarantees the integrity of the latter by the Powers. Of course, China, is expected to preserve a strict neutrality in this crisis. This she will doubtless do, although German interests and influence in China are by no means inconsiderable. At the same time the sympathies of both the people and the Government are, as far as can be made out, in favour of the British, although the subject of Tibet is still under diplomatic negotations, and recently formed the subject of an acute controversy in the Chinese papers.

Indians in the I. M. S.

Indians have again done remarkably well in the competitive examination for commissions in the Indian Medical Service. Last year they annexed five out of twelve appointments; this year they have obtained seven out of thirteen. The names of the successful candidates are set out below:—

Bahmini Mohon Mitra, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Middlesex Hosp. (4th).
Amir Chand, M.B., B.S. Punjab, Lahore Medical Coll. (7th).
Nilkanth Shriram Jatar, L.M.S. Bombay, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Grant Medical Coll. and Univ. Coll. Hosp. (9th).
Tadepally Sankara Sastry, M.B., C.M. Madras, Middlesex Hosp. (10th).
Jamal-ud-din, M.B., Ch.B. Edin., Edin. Univ. (11th).
Ferozeshah Bapuji Chenoy, L.M.S., Bombay, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Bombay Univ. and London Hosp. (12th).
Sadanala Bashiam Venugopal, L.M.S. Madras, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Madras and Guy's (13th).

Other Successes.

Other medical successes are also recorded. These include the following:—

M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.—F. Mahabir, New York and London Hospital; B. H. Mitra, Calcutta and Middlesex Hospital; and J. Sen, Calcutta and University College Hospital.
M.R.C.P.—S. S. Vajifdar, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. of Bombay University and King's College Hospital.
Diploma in Public Health—L. M. Biswas, Calcutta University and University College Hospital; H. Chand, Punjab University and University College Hospital; K. Ghosh, Calcutta University and King's College Hospital; S. M. Ghosh, Calcutta University and University College Hospital; B. P. Mozoomdar, Calcutta University and King's College Hospital; K. A. Rahman, Edinburgh University and King's College Hospital; R. C. Roy, Calcutta University and King's College Hospital; K. S. Sethna, Bombay University and University College Hospital; J. V. Shirgaokar, Bombay University and King's College Hospital; and S. N. Sur, Calcutta University and King's College Hospital.

In addition to these, Mr. J. V. Shirgaokar, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lieut.-Col. R. K. Mitter, I.M.S., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin), Mr. K. B. Dastur, L.M.S., (Bomb.), D. P. H. (Dubl.) and Mr. I. A. Rahman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., have passed the examination of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

BRITISH ENGAGED WITH FIVE GERMAN ARMY CORPS.

SUCCESSFUL PROTECTION OF THE FRENCH FLANK.

VERY HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED ON ENEMY.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S THANKS.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON KOENIGSBERG.

The Prime Minister yesterday gave the House of Commons details of the battle on Wednesday in which the British force was engaged. Our troops were exposed to the attack of a force of 300,000 Germans. They inflicted a very heavy loss on the enemy and their behaviour in all respects was admirable, earning the thanks of the French Commander-in-Chief for the effective protection given to the French flank.

In the Vosges the French have resumed the offensive and have recovered the positions from which they had been obliged to retire. In the region between the Vosges and Nancy the offensive has been continued, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy.

The Russian advance in East Prussia continues unchecked and the Germans are said to be running like hares before the Russians who are marching on Koenigsburg.

Austria has evacuated the Sanjak of Novi Bazar; and the Servians, who have already taken a number of strategic points in south Bosnia, are preparing to pour an expeditionary force into Austria.

The Japanese movement in the Far East is being kept as secret as possible and no information is being issued even to the Embassies.

The report of the British Ambassador in Berlin on the events prior to the rupture of relations, which is described as the most remarkable diplomatic document of modern times, has been published.

When asked whether Germany would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality Herr Jagow, Foreign Minister, replied that the Germans had already crossed the frontier in pursuance of their plan of advancing into France by the easiest road, and striking a decisive blow as quickly as possible.

Subsequently a painful interview between Baron von Bethmann Holweg and the British Ambassador took place, in which the Chancellor, greatly agitated, endeavoured to place the blame for the war on England, evoking a strong protest from the Ambassador.

Then came the attack on the British Embassy, which Herr Jagow described as an indelible stain on the reputation of Berlin and for which the German Emperor made a somewhat equivocal apology.

Mr. Asquith in the Commons moved the resolution of sympathy with and admiration for Belgium in an eloquent and moving speech.

It was announced in the Commons that H. M. S. Highflyer had sunk the armed German merchantman, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had been interfering with shipping on the Cape route.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WESTERN THEATRE

WEDNESDAY'S BATTLE.

BRITISH ATTACKED BY 5 ARMY CORPS.

PROTECTING THE FRENCH FLANK

LONDON, Aug. 28, 1-10 p.m.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith stated that it appeared from the French official report that the fighting on Wednesday was in the neighbourhood of Cambrai to Lecateru. Our troops were exposed to the attack of five German army corps, two cavalry divisions and reserve corps and one cavalry of guard. Our second army corps in the fourth division bore the brunt of the cavalry attack, while our first army corps was attacked on right and inflicted very heavy loss on the enemy.

Mr. Asquith announced with regret that our casualties had been heavy. The exact particulars, however, were not yet known. The behaviour of our troops had been in all respects admirable.

General Joffre conveyed congratulations and sincere thanks for the protection so effectively given by our army to the French flank. (Loud Cheers.)

THE ATTACK ON BRITISH POSITION.

GREATLY SUPERIOR FORCES NECESSITATE SHORT WITHDRAWAL.

CONSIDERABLE GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 4-5 a.m.

A French official communique says the British army was attacked by greatly superior forces and obliged after a brilliant resistance to withdraw a short distance to the rear. On the right our armies maintain their position.

In the Vosges the French troops have resumed the offensive and repulsed German forces which forced them to retire yesterday.

In the region between the Vosges and Nancy our offensive has continued uninterrupted. For the last five days German losses have been considerable. South-east of Nancy over the front of 7 kilometres 7,000 German dead were found.

In the Meuse our troops repulsed several German attacks with great vigour. The Belgian mobile defence troops from Namur with a French regiment supporting them, have joined our lines."

COMBAT PROCEEDING.

TERRIFIC GERMAN ONSLAUGHT ON BRITISH POSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 3-50 p.m.

Though there is no fresh news from the front there are indications that the combat is proceeding.

The exact significance of the announcement that the allied forces have moved back is not yet clear, but it appears that a terrific onslaught is being made in the region where the British forces have been disposed during the past few days.

The Germans have evidently attempted to cut the British lines of communication.

POSITION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

READY TO MEET GERMAN ADVANCES.

LONDON, Aug. 28. 1-40 a.m.

The Press Bureau has issued the following:—

The French operations extending over 250 miles necessitated the changes in the position of our troops, who are now occupying a strong line to meet German advances, supported by the French army on both flanks. The morale of both the armies appears to be excellent.

TROOPS SPLENDID.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT TO PREMIER

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Asquith announced that Field Marshal Sir John French reports that the British troops were engaged yesterday against a superior force. The troops were splendid, and the prospects of the Allies in the impending battle are satisfactory.

Mr. Asquith added that Field Marshal French speaks in high terms of the quality and efficiency of the Frenchmen and their officers. (Loud cheers.)

FIGHTING AT MONS.

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 1-40 a.m.

The first batch of wounded from Mons have arrived at Folkestone. Many are wounded in the feet and legs.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent conversed with one of them, who, asked how the war around Mons was going on, replied:—"Very nicely. The action in which I was appears to have been very much exaggerated."

A SOLDIER'S NARRATIVE.

GERMANS WERE LIKE MAD ZULUS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A British soldier in a letter home giving a description of the fighting at Mons says:—"Germans are atrocious devils. They were furious but their firing was inaccurate. Ours was good. We piled up their dead but they came for us in thousands. It was a magnificent but awful sight. Shrapnel made night hideous but our chaps were calm and aimed deliberately. Our captain was a fine fellow. He had his leg smashed by a shell, but he knelt on one knee and kept cheerfully calling out, 'My bonnie boys, make sure of your aim'."

The letter concludes that the Germans were more more like mad Zulus than human beings.

BRITISH MARINES IN BELGIUM.

OSTEND AND ITS ENVIRONS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Aug. 27. 4-45 p.m.

It is officially stated that British marines have occupied Ostend and its environs.

Ostend is a fashionable watering-place in the Belgian province of West Flanders, on the German Ocean, 77 miles by rail W.N.W. of Brussels. Its *digue*, or sea-wall 3 miles long, 40 feet high, and 35 yards wide, forms a favourite promenade, as also do the two Estacades, or wooden piers, projecting on both sides of the harbour's entrance. Two spacious floating basins for the Dover mail packets (a four hours' passage) were completed in 1874, and as a station also for London steamers, and the terminus of various lines of railway, Ostend is a lively and active place of transport traffic. Dating from 1072, Ostend is memorable for the protracted seige by the Spaniards which it underwent from 7th July 1601 to 20th September 1604. Twice again it surrendered—to the Allies in 1706 and to the French in 1745. The forifications have been demolished since 1865. Population: 39,484.

ENEMY PENETRATE FRENCH LINES.

DRIVEN BACK AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 2-35 a.m.

The correspondent of the "Daily Express" telegraphing from Lille yesterday says, so far there is no evidence of stemming the flood of German soldiery, the advanced guard of which is at Pontamarcq and Marchiennes.

They broke through the French lines and penetrated as far as Orchies, cutting the line from Valenciennes to Lille.

Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred at Marchiennes this morning and it is believed that the allies were able to push back the German advance on the main body.

The French also repulsed the German advanced forces with great loss at Pontamarcq, seven miles south of Lille.

Lille, a manufacturing town and first-class fortress of France, is situated 66 miles by rail S. E. of Calais. Its defences consist of Vauban's pentagonal citadel, and a series of seven forts encircling the town. Population, 215,431.

Marchiennes is a town of France, 9 miles W.N.W. of Valenciennes.

Orches is a town of France, 15 miles S. E. of Lille.

Valenciennes is a fortified town of France, 28 miles S. E. of Lille, situated on the Scheldt.

FRENCH ADVANCE BETWEEN VOSGES AND NANCY.

LONDON, Aug. 27. 7-10 p.m.

An official statement says:—Yesterday's events in the northern area in no way prejudiced the latest measures taken with a view to the later development of the operations. The French between the Vosges and Nancy continue to advance.

KAISER'S NEPHEW.

REPORTED CAPTURE AT COURTRAI.

LONDON, Aug. 27. 4-45 p.m.

It is stated that one body of Uhlans who were captured at Courtrai was commanded by Count Schwerin, a nephew of the Kaiser.

Cairtrai is a walled town of Belgium, on the Lys, 54 miles S.W. of Brussels by rail, and 6 from the French frontier. It has a fine old bridge flanked with towers. Here, in 1302, the citizens of Ghent and Bruges won over the French the "Battle of the Spurs", so named from the number of gilt spurs gathered from the dead. Population, 35,000.

EASTERN THEATRE.

RUSSIANS IN EAST PRUSSIA.

"GERMANS RUNNING LIKE HARES."

LONDON, Aug. 28. 4-5 a.m.

According to despatches printed in New York and cabled by the "Daily Telegraph" the Germans in East Prussia are running like hares before the Russians.

Peasants and townspeople fled first followed soon aferwards by the infantry and artillery, men in many cases discarding their equipment.

The appearance of the Russians in such strength was wholly unexpected by the Germans and demoralization commenced when it was seen that nothing could stop the Russian advance.

GENERAL WAHIS.

Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Army.

FIERCE COSSACK CHARGE.

GERMAN CAVALRYMEN CUT CLEAN IN TWO,

LONDON, Aug. 27. 4-45 p.m.

The Cossacks in Prussia showed extraordinary fierceness. They charged across a burning railway cutting, and fell upon a body of German cavalry with such fury that a number of Germans were cut clean in two by sword strokes.

GENERAL VON EMMICH.

Commanding the German Army in Belgium.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON KOENIGSBERG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.

A official communique says that the Russians are advancing on Koenigsberg and have driven back the advanced guards of the garrison.

The Russians have occupied numerous passages over the River Alle.

The Russian and Austrian armies are in contact between the Vistula and the Dneister.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY TILSIT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Russians have occupied Tilsit.

Tilsit is a town of East Prussia, on the left bank of the Memel or Niemen, 65 miles N.E. of Konigsberg by rail. Here was signed, on an island in the river, the treaty of 1807 between Russia and Napoleon. Population, 34,543.

NAVAL EVENTS.

H. M. S. HIGHFLYER IN ACTION.

ARMED GERMAN MERCHANTMAN SUNK,

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In the Commons this afternoon, Mr. Churchill announced that H. M. cruiser Highflyer has sunk the armed German merchantman Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

LATER.

Referring to the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm, Mr. Churchill said that she was armed with ten four-inch guns, and had been interferring with traffic on the Cape route. She was one of the very few German auxiliaries which had succeeded in getting to sea. Her survivors were landed before she sank. The Highflyer had one killed and five slightly wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was painted black. She stopped the Union Castle liner Galician and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamer Arlanza, destroying wireless installations on both the vessels. She also took two British reservists who were on board the Galician. Otherwise no harm was done.

The Highflyer is well known in Eastern waters, and was a few years ago the flagship of the Admiral of the East Indies Squadron.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is a Norddeutscher Lloyd ship of 14,350 tons, armoured as an anxilliary cruiser, and subventioned for use when required. She was built in 1897.

A SERVICE TO THE WORLD.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 3-50 p.m.

The Admiralty has telegraphed to the cruiser Highflyer:—"Bravo. You have rendered a service, not only to Britain but to the peaceful commerce of the world."

GERMAN CRUISER BLOWN-UP.

MANY, KILLED WOUNDED AND MISSING

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 27. 8-25 p.m.

A German official announcement published here says the cruiser Magdeburg went ashore at the Isle of Ensolo (?) in a fog. Her position was hopeless as the Russian warships were in the neighbourhood. The German torpedo boat V. 26 under heavy fire rescued some of the crew. The captain blew up the Magdeburg. Seventeen men are dead, 21 wounded and 85 missing, including the captain.

VESSELS SUNK BY MINES.

DANISH TRAWLER AND NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 3-50 p.m.

A Danish trawler has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea. Also, a Norwegian steamer has been sunk, eight lives being lost.

FAR EAST.

JAPANESE MOVEMENT.

BEING KEPT AS SECRET AS POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 3-50 p.m.

The Japanese movement in the Far East is being kept as secret as possible, and no information is being issued even to the Embassies.

SERVIAN CAMPAIGN

SERVIANS INVADING AUSTRIA.

NUMBER OF STRATEGIC POINTS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Aug. 27, 3-50 p.m.

Servia is preparing to pour an expeditionary force into Austria. The Servians have already taken a number of strategic points in South Bosnia.

AUSTRIANS' LACK OF ENDURANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Eye-witnesses say that the Austrian defeat in Servia was due to lack of endurance on the party of the Austrian troops. The Austrian artillery and cavalry are first-class but the infantry is weaker.

AN AUSTRIAN EVACUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Austria has evacuated the sanjak of Novi Bazar.

The sanjak of Novi Bazar has an area of 3,842 square miles, and a population of 159,000. It is mountainous and barren, but is of some strategic importance. It passed into the possession of Austria along with the rest of Bosnia in 1908, but has been a troublous possession, and has been the scene of many disturbances.

ENGLAND.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

EVENTS PRIOR TO THE RUPTURE.

A REMARKABLE DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A detailed report from the British Ambassador in Berlin to Sir Edward Grey describing the events prior to the rupture of relations has been published. It may be described as the most remarkable diplomatic document of modern times.

The Ambassador on August 4th asked the German Government whether Germany would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality.

Herr von Jagow, Foreign Minister, immediately replied:—"No, since the Germans have already crossed the frontier."

IMPOSSIBLE TO DRAW BACK.

Herr Jagow explained that Germany was obliged to advance into France by the easiest road, and strike a decisive blow as quickly as possible. Since an advance through the line of fortresses to the south would have involved great loss of time, he regretted that it was impossible for Germany to draw back.

After the presentation of the British ultimatum, Herr von Jagow expressed poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy, which was to make friends of England, and through England of France.

The Ambassador thereupon declared that England, in view of her engagements, could not have done otherwise.

"JUST FOR A SCRAP OF PAPER."

The Ambassador afterwards visited the Chancellor, who was very agitated.

The Chancellor began a prolonged harangue, declaring that "just for a scrap of paper containing the word 'neutrality' Britain was making war on a kindred nation," and that his policy of friendship with England had tumbled like a house of cards.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S PROTEST.

The Ambassador strongly protested against the Chancellor's declaration that Britain would be responsible for the terrible events, pointing out that Britain's honour required her to defend Belgium's neutrality, and that the fear of consequences would not deter Britain.

The Ambassador refrained from further argument, as the Chancellor was so excited, so evidently overcome by British action, and so little disposed to listen to reason.

This terminated the painful interview.

BRITISH EMBASSY ATTACKED.

EMPEROR'S EQUIVOCAL REGRETS.

LATER.

On the morning of August 5th, an attack was made on the British Embassy, which Herr von Jagow described as an indelible stain on the reputation of Berlin.

The Emperor sent an aide-de-camp to repeat his regrets, but added:—"You will gather from these occurrences an idea of the feelings of Germans respecting Great Britain's action against her Allies of Waterloo."

The Emperor begged the Ambassador to tell King George that while he was proud of the titles of British Field-Marshall and Admiral, he must renounce these titles.

HEROIC BELGIUM.

PREMIER'S RESOLUTION IN THE COMMONS.

AN ELOQUENT AND MOVING TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith rose, amid cheers, to move the following resolution:—

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty praying him to convey to his Majesty the King of the Belgians the sympathy and admiration with which this House regards the heroic resistance offered by his Army and people to the wanton invasion of his territory, and an assurance of the determination of this country to support in every way the efforts of Belgium to vindicate her own independence and the public law of Europe."

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith said:—Very few words are needed to commend to the House the terms of this Address. The war which is now shaking to its foundations the whole European system originated in a quarrel in which this country had no direct concern. We strove with all our might, as everyone now knows (cheers), to prevent its out-

(Continued on page 8.)

ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 7.)

break, and, when that was no longer possible, to limit its area.

WHEN AND WHY WE INTERVENED.

It is of importance that it should be clearly understood when it was, and why it was that we intervened. It was only when we were confronted with a choice between keeping and breaking our solemn obligations in discharge of a binding trust, and a shameless subservience to naked force, that we threw away the scabbard.

DECISION NOT REPENTED.

We do not repent our decision. (Loud cheers.) The issue was one which no great and self-respecting nation, certainly none nurtured like ourselves in this ancient home of liberty, could without undying shame have declined.

We were bound by obligations, plain and paramount, to assert and maintain the threatened independence of a small and useful state. Belgium had no interests of her own to serve (cheers) save and except the one supreme and over-riding interest of every state, great or little, which is worthy of the name—the preservation of her integrity and her national life. (Cheers).

SMALL STATES BEAR THE BURDEN.

History tells us that the duty of asserting and maintaining that great principle which is after all the well-spring of civilisation and of progress, has fallen once and again at the most critical moments in the past on states relatively small in area and in population, but great in courage and resource (cheers); on Athens, Sparta, the Swiss cantons and, not less gloriously, three centuries ago, on the Netherlands. (Cheers.)

BELGIAN HEROISM.

Never, I venture to say, has the duty been more clearly and bravely acknowledged, and never has it been more courageously and heroically discharged than during last few weeks by the Belgian King and the Belgian people. They have faced, without flinching and against almost incalculable odds, the horrors of irruption, devastation, spoliation and of outrage. (Loud cheers). They have stubbornly withstood and successfully arrested the inrush of wave after wave of gigantic and overwhelming force. The defence of Liege (loud cheers) will always be the theme of one of the most inspiring chapters in the annals of liberty

IMMORTAL GLORY WON.

The Belgians have won for themselves the immortal glory which belongs to a people who prefer freedom to ease and security even to life itself. We are all proud of their alliance and of their friendship, and we salute them with respect and honour. (Renewed cheers.) We are with them, heart and soul, because by their side and in their company we are defending at the same time two great causes, the independence of small states and the sanctity of international obligations. We assure them to-day in the name of this United Kingdom and of the whole Empire, that they can count to the end on our whole-hearted and unfailing support. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MR BONAR LAW

Mr. Bonar Law, who was warmly cheered said: I am glad to have had the opportunity of seconding the address, which, in terms so eloquent and moving, has just been proposed by the Prime Minister, and which I know will command the warm approval not only of this House, but of the whole nation and Empire. (Cheers.)

AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS.

In a struggle which, as we have just been told has not been sought by Belgium, and which neither the wisdom nor forbearance of their Government could have averted, the Belgian Army has displayed a resistance against overwhelming odds, as steadfast as it has been heroic, a resistance which has excited the surprise, wonder and admiration of the whole world.

STILL PLAYING A NOBLE PART.

Now that that small army is able no longer to stem the tide of the advancing enemy, it is still with undaunted courage and unbroken spirit (cheers) able to play a noble and effective part. But our admiration and our sympathy are not confined to the Belgian Army, they go out in the fullest measure to the Belgian people who have endured, and who are now enduring, all the horrors of war, and after making every allowance for the source from which our information comes, we do not doubt that they are enduring them in a form which ought to be impossible among civilised nations. (Cheers.)

STRUGGLE AGAINST BRUTE FORCE.

Whatever doubt may have been felt among us as to the justice or necessity of our taking part in this war, it has been removed by what has happened and is happening in Belgium. What has happened there confirms the belief in which we entered upon this war, that it is in reality a struggle of the small nations, and of civilisation, against brute force, a force which is not the less brutal because it has at its disposal the material resources and inventions of science.

OUR OBLIGATION TO BELGIUM.

Mr. Bonar Law added that Belgium has deserved well of the world. She has added another to the long list of which the Prime Minister has spoken, of great deeds which have been done by the heroic patriotism of small nations. But to us, her Allies, she has done more than set an example: she has placed us under an obligation which as a nation we shall not forget.

A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

It is fitting that we should acknowledge that debt in words, but it is a debt which cannot be paid by words, and at this moment, in my belief, the best way in which we can attempt to pay that debt is that we should realise, as I believe our country has not yet fully realised, that this for us is, as much as for Belgium, a struggle of life and death, and that we must, without haste and without rest, employ the utmost of our resources to bring it to a successful end.

MR. REDMOND

Mr. John Redmond, who was received with cheers, said:—"I think the House will agree that it may not be altogether inappropriate that in a definite way I should be permitted to associate Ireland to the full, in this motion.

IRISH ADMIRATION.

In no quarter of the world has the heroism of the Belgian people been received with more general enthusiasm and admiration than within the shores of Ireland (cheers), and there is no compliment, which it is possible for the Irish people to pay to Belgium which they will not willingly pay, and there is no sacrifice which Irishmen will not be willing to make to come to their assistance.

IRISHMEN READY TO SHARE RISKS.

In this regard, I am proud to think that at this moment there are many gallant Irishmen willing to take their share of the risks and shed their blood and face death in assisting the Belgiam people in defence of their liberties and independence. The spectacle of this small nation making its heroic sacrifices in defence of its independence and honour against overwhelming odds, appeals in a very special way to the sentiments and feelings of the people of Ireland. (Cheers.)

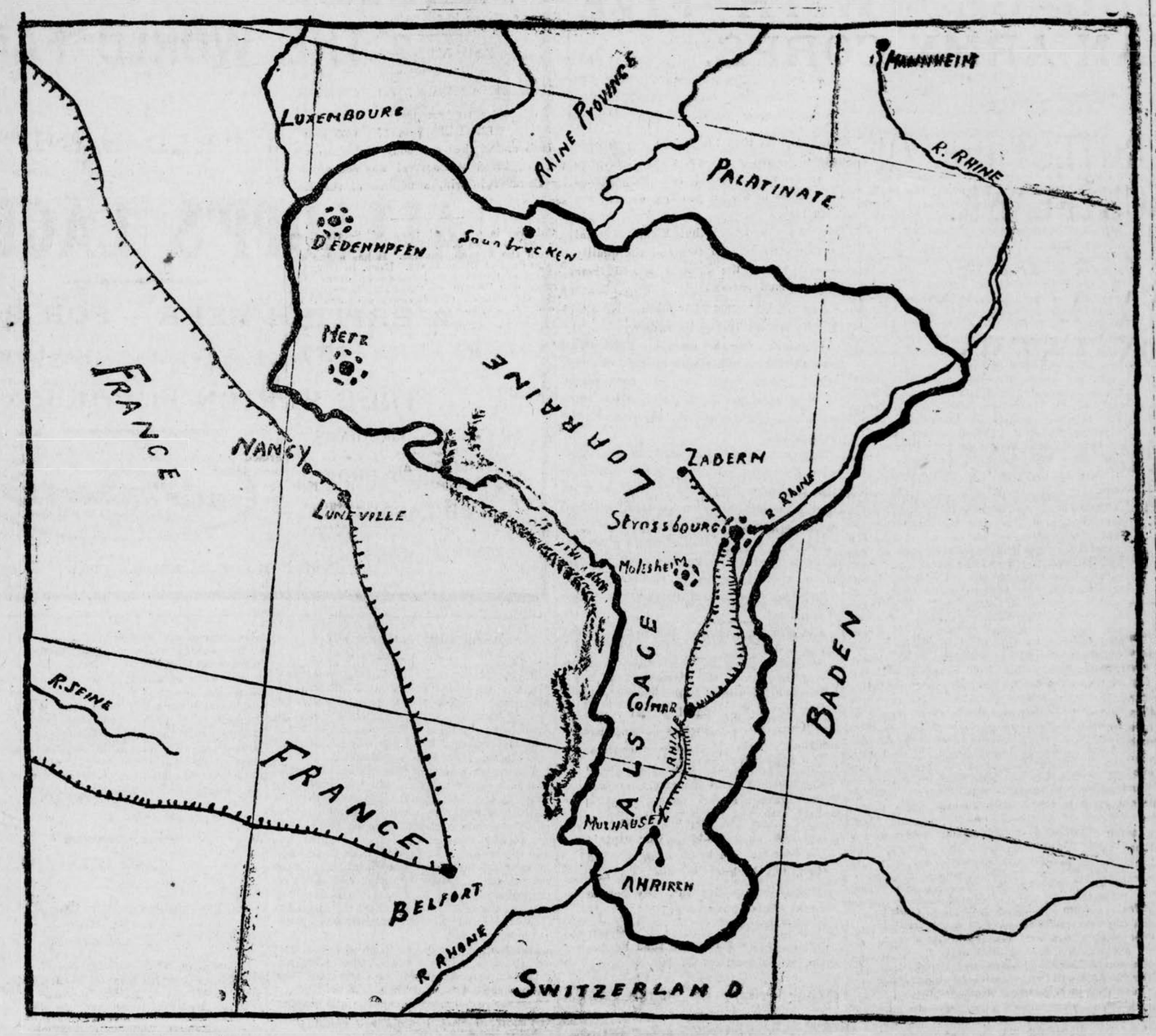
NOT A LOAN, BUT A GIFT.

The Prime Minister has said that the allied nations are under the deepest debt to Belgium. I have read in the newspapers recently of a loan to Belgium: it seems to me that it is not a loan that ought to be made, but that the Belgian people ought to be asked to accept the gift. (Cheers.)

The motion was carried amidst loud cheers.

An identical motion was submitted in the House of Lords, and carried with acclamation.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.



Sketch map of the area of Operations.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET AT INTERVALS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In the Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith intimated that it was most necessary and desirable that, during the war, Parliament should meet at short intervals.

AGE OF ENLISTMENT EXTENDED.

LONDON, Aug. 28, 2-35 a.m.

Earl Kitchener has extended the age of enlistment to thirty-five.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS' OFFER.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Indians in the Transvaal have offered their services to the Union Government, stating their readiness to be employed in any useful capacity.

The Government has replied cordially appreciating their offer.

AFRICA.

FIGHTING IN TOGOLAND.

BRITISH AND FRENCH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

In the fighting in Togoland three officers were killed and five wounded and 28 men of native troops were killed and 46 wounded. The casualties were equally divided between the French and the English.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BELGIUM.

EFFECTS OF FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

REFUGEES IN PARIS PRESENT TRAGIC SPECTACLE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Crowds of destitute and starving Belgians are arriving in Paris. They present a tragic spectacle. Women are haggard and dazed with misery and many of them tell pathetic stories of children lost in the stampede from the Germans.

Many refugees are obviously well-to-do, but they looked like tramps.

The majority have been accomodated in the Cirque de Paris which is full of straw beds and looks like a human stable. Refugees will be sent to the centre or west where they will find employment in helping farmers.

GERMANY.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

INTERNAL DANGER IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The German Government is issuing casualty lists every few days. Each is heavier than the last. The eighth which has just been published totals 841, but it is doubtful how far these lists are complete.

The German newspapers state that unemployment is causing such misery in Berlin that it is becoming an internal danger.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy was to leave Simla last evening for Delhi.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon left Bombay for Ganeshkhind yesterday afternoon by the Poona mail.

Major C. R. Bradshaw is posted as General Staff Officer., Aden Brigade, Major A. L. Bickford succeeding him as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshwar.

SECUNDERABAD LADIES' MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 28.

At the invitation of Mrs. Stuart Fraser, some 80 ladies of Hyderabad and Secunderabad met at the Bolarum Residency on the afternoon of August 27, to organise help to the sick and wounded at the seat of war of which there is a keen general desire among the ladies of the community to render. It was resolved to work on the lines advised by Sir Pardey Lukis at the recent Simla meeting and to make articles according to the list prepared by the Surgeon-General and the Chief Lady Superintendent of the Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service.

For this purpose a general committee was appointed with Mrs. Stuart Fraser as President, Mrs. Wadeson as Vice-President and Mrs. Meynell and Mrs. Wilkinson as joint secretaries.

Sub-committees were also nominated for the various centres into which the Bolarum, Secunderabad and Hyderabad areas fall in order to enlist workers and to collect subscriptions and organise working parties.

The Indian ladies of Hyderabad have freely offered their help. Articles made according to hospital need will be despatched to the St. John's Ambulance Association depot at Bombay for distribution as the Chief Military Medical Adviser to Government may think necessary.

CHOLERA IN KASHMERE STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

An official communique issued by the Kashmir State says that cholera has spread throughout the valley of Kashmir, in Srinagar City. From June 17 to August 23rd there were 232 seizures and 117 deaths. In the suburbs and mofussil there were 1,378 seizures and 571 deaths.

GERMAN BANKERS IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Particulars are published authoritatively of the action taken in the United Kingdom whereby Germans are prohibited from carrying on banking business in British territory except in cases of British branches of the Deutche Dresdner and the Disconte Gessellschaft banks which are allowed to complete the transactions entered into before the declaration of war. Their balances are to be then transferred to the British treasury.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount already acknowledged	Rs.	8,37,281	13 8
The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod		3,000	0 0
Messrs. Weld and Co.		1,500	0 0
The Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E.		1,000	0 0
The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham		1,000	0 0
The Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett		1,000	0 0
A. R. Burney Esq.		1,000	0 0
W. S. Millard, Esq.		1,000	0 0
J. N. Metaxa, Esq.		1,000	0 0
R. W. Wallace, Esq.		1,000	0 0
H. Macnaghten, Esq.		1,000	0 0
Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co.		1,000	0 0
The Bombay Staff of Messrs. The Bombay & Wallace Coys.		600	0 0
G. Miller, Esq.		500	0 0
J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Esq.		500	0 0
John Knowles, Esq.		500	0 0
F. F. Gordon, Esq.		500	0 0
R. H. Brooke, Esq.		500	0 0
Nusserwanji Barjonji Doctor, Esq.		101	0 0
S. M. Dikshit, Esq.		101	0 0
Messrs. Vishnoo Ballal & Co.		101	0 0
Messrs. Sorabji Nowroji & Co.		100	0 0
Messrs. Sorabji Ravishanker & Co.		100	0 0
"A Grateful Parsi"		100	0 0
J. K. Tarachand, Esq.		100	0 0
The Staff of Messrs. J. A. Begbie & Co.		100	0 0
	Rs.	8,54,684	13 8

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged,	33,408
Mrs. Duncan Fraser	100
Mrs. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee	100
Mrs. Gregory Hyde	75
H. H. Rani of Jamkhandi	2,000
Mrs. Boyd, Nasik	100
Mrs. Ratanbai Mathuradas	100
Mrs. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Patel	51
Mrs. Daldy	50
Mrs. David	25
Mrs. A. E. Abraham	25
An Admirer	12
Mrs. J. Simpson	5
	Rs. 36,051

Messrs. Bradbury and Co., 2,500 yards shirting.

Mrs. Frost, tinned fruits.

Mr. M. T. Madon, one gross safety pins.

Mr. F. H. Nowrojee Berlin and knitting wool.

Messrs. Mongini Bros. 3 cases lemons.

Messrs. Fakirji Rustomji and Sons, 129 yards shirting.

A Friend. Wool.

Khan Saheb Ahmed Devjee, 3 tables for Workroom.

Mrs. Binnie, 3 dozen pillow cases.

Mrs. Aastaridi, 5 pieces shirting.

Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., 15 pieces grey cloth.

Mr. H. Gannon, 4 pieces cloth.

Mrs. Rubins, Books and Magazines.

Messrs. Claridge and Co., Books and Magazines.

Mrs. Rirag, Books and Magazines.

Miss Rebecca Abraham, Books.

Mrs. Rozario Books.

Mrs. A. J. Raymond, Books

Mr. M. Isaacs, Books.

Mr. G. B. Coleman, Books.

Messrs. Chinoy, Books.

Mrs. N. M. Wadia, Magazines.

Miss Sargent, Magazines.

Mrs. S. L. Isolakidi, Magazines.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE

The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution:—

Rai Bahadur Sheth Ukarji Kasturchandji for 18 khandies of grain and 3 tins of ghee, Rs. 900, Sheth Dalsukhbhai Vadilal, Rs. 100, through the 4th Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 50, Sheth Pragji Surji for milk at Rs. 1-8, per day, Rs. 46-8, Sheth Manekchand Panachand and Co. Rs. 25. In memory of Bai Hiralaxmi Permananddas through Messrs. Maganlal and Permananddas Vanarashi for feast, Rs. 24-11, Sheth Hargovindas Jiwandas, Rs. 15, and miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 15/-, Rs. 40-4. Total Rs. 1,201-7.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS AT RAJKOT

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 28.

A crowded meeting of all the communities of Rajkot town and Civil Station was held in the Caunnaught Hall presided over by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to raise subscriptions for the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. The Agent to the Governor, the Principal, Rajkomar College, and the Superintendent of Police attended the meeting. Nearly Rs. 4,000 were subscribed on the spot and a representative committee was appointed to collect further funds.

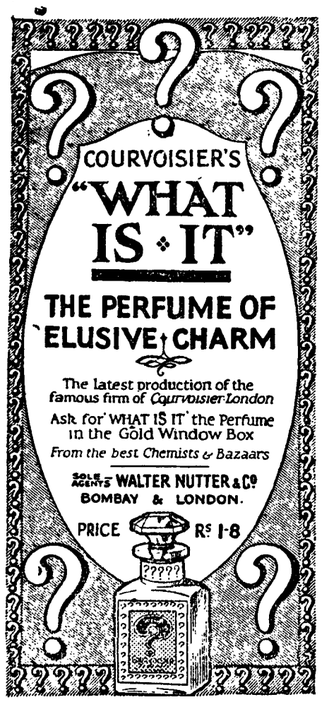
PRESENT OF KHAKI SUIT TO BELGIAN TROOPS.

SUGGESTION OF A SOLDIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

A private soldier writing to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" suggests that with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, the British and Indian troops in India should present to the Belgian soldiers one suit of khaki each from their surplus stock. The officer at the port of embarkation could be detained to receive the clothing.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SOLE AGENTS WALTER NUTTER & Co
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TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS OF English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co., Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A DIVORCE CASE.

(Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Beaman.)

THOMAS GEORGE GILBERT *v.* FRENCH V. JULIA FRENCH.

A decree nisi for dissolution of marriage between the parties was passed by Mr. Sathage, Assistant Judge at Dharwar, on the application of Thomas George French. The decree nisi came on before their Lordships for confirmation, as required by the Divorce Act.

Briefly the facts are that the parties were married in 1890 and had two daughters. The applicant, a driver on the S. M. Railway, alleged that his wife had misconducted herself with an employee of the S. M. Railway at Hubli. The wife had left her husband and gone and stayed with the employe as his wife. The wife gave birth to two more children at Kolar.

On the above facts the applicant prayed to the court for a decree nisi for dissolution of his marriage with Julia French. The assistant Judge at Dharwar passed a decree nisi in his favour when it came on before their Lordships for confirmation, the decree nisi was not confirmed.

NO QUESTION OF VALUATION.

The following judgment was delivered:—

This was a decree passed by the Assistant Judge of Dharwar for dissolution of marriage under the Divorce Act. The Assistant Judge had presumed that he had jurisdiction in the matter as it had been referred to him by the District Judge of Dharwar, for disposal under Sec. 16 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act. We have referred to the District Judge and we find that as a matter of fact the case was not referred by the District Judge to the Assistant Judge. It was sent to the Assistant Judge by the Clerk of the Court as if it was a mere matter of administrative routine and the question of referring was not befor the Judge at all. We are of opinion, however, that even if it had been referred by the District Judge to the Assistant Judge he had no power to deal with the case under Sec. 16 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act. It has been held in this court that Sec. 16 empowers the District Judge to refer to the Assistant Judge, suits, applications or references, under Special Acts where the subject matter does not exceed a certain amount or value. Here however, the suit is one which is not concerned with a subject matter capable of valuation and we do not think that Sec. 16 authorises any reference to an Assistant Judge to decide a question of matrimonial status or affecting the status of married persons under the Divorce Act and therefore we decline to confirm the decree. We must set aside the decree which has been passed under Sec. 115 of the Civil Procedure Code and remand the case to the District Judge, Dharwar, for trial.

MURDER BY A JAPANESE.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

KAMEKICHI KAWABATTA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. Balak Ram, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, who agreeing with the verdict of the majority of the jury convicted the accused of murder, an offence punishable under section 302, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to death.

One Ishimura, a Japanese workman at the Talegaon glass factory, was stabbed to the heart on the 20th May 1914 and died immediately. The accused, also a Japanese, was charged with having murdered Ishimura. The accused, the deceased and several other Japanese were employed in the factory; the relations between them were generally satisfactory though there were occasional quarrels and bickerings, but on the whole, they got on fairly well. The accused, the deceased and one Masuda and three other Japanese slept in one room. On the 20th May last at about 10 p.m. when Masuda, Ishimura and the accused were the only three persons in the room, the accused, it was said, stabbed Ishimura with a knife near the heart. Ishimura got up, staggered and fell down and a little later died. The accused ran out of the house to the small bungalow occupied by the owner of the factory, and practically gave himself up. He made no attempt to escape and he gave no trouble of any sort.

The accused's defence was that he had frequent quarrels with Masuda and the deceased. On the night of the occurrence the deceased Masuda and the accused had a dispute. Accused had said boastingly *"Wota kushi no karada niwa kuro-miganai"* ("My body has not black spots"! a Japanese idiom meaning that he was of spotless character.) Masuda replied that everyone was the same and not only the accused. Then Ishimura came upon him with something in his haud and wanted to knock him down. To prevent Ishimura from assaulting him and remembering that he had once mercilessly assaulted him before and to prevent him from doing him injury and enraged by his abuses, he struck at him in the dark with the knife. Something dropped from Ishimura's hand which was also a knife. He was too confounded and did not say anything to anybody. He was not quite sober and in the dark he could not see clearly. But as the deceased was on the point of striking him he struck at him to prevent him from doing so and to check him. It was purely an accident that he received his blow just in the chest. The Session, Judge observed, "We have tried to find out the underlying motive, money of family funds or woman, etc. There is absolutely no information on the point. There being no extenuating circumstances I sentence the accused to death."

Their Lordships commuted the sentence of death to that of transportation for life as there were frequent quarrels between the parties which might have excited the accused, and given him cause for provocation.

Mr. J. Rele appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

A MAURITIUS MAN AT THE DOCKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged Fernad Briganguon, a native of Mauritius, with criminal trespass.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday evening the accused was arrested while loitering about in the prohibited area at Alexandra Dock.

The accused pleaded guilty. He said he went there as usual for a smoke, and did not know he was on prohibited ground. There was nothing to show that the place was not open to the public. There was no sentry placed there on guard. He was a British subject and an ex-soldier.

Inspector Gough said a notification, stating that certain places in the docks were closed against public use, had been posted at every entrance to the docks, where there was also a military guard. He produced the notification.

Sergeant John Shortland, of the Sherwood Foresters, one of the guards placed at the Alexandra Dock, said the accused made a very insolent reply on his (the witness') asking him what he was doing there.

His Worship inquired if there was anything to show guilty knowledge on the part of the accused, or that he was a spy.

Inspector Gough said accused was a British subject.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Sergeant Shortland, who was near the witness-box when the accused was fined, complained to his Worship that the accused called him a liar in insulting words as he was passing by him.

His Worship asked him to apply for a summons.

The application was made, which was granted, and the case was taken up.

Sergeant J. M. Walker, of the Bombay Police Force, deposed having heard the accused utter the words complained of.

The accused admitted having used the words while he was in a temper.

His Worship framed a charge of insult.

His worship asked the complainant if he was willing to accept an expression of regret from the accused, to which the complainant replied in the negative.

His worship fined the accused Rs. 5, and on his application, granted him time till the 5th September, to pay the fines, on his entering into a bond for Rs. 50.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaiz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Sykes charged a postal peon, named Bala Babaji, with the theft of currency notes for Rs. 120 from a registered letter. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused delivered a registered letter to the addressee. The latter received the letter and signed the receipt, but on opening the letter he found that the envelope contained currency notes for Rs. 40 only, instead of for Rs. 160. Information was given to the police, and the accused was arrested. No notes were found on him.

The defence was that the letter had passed through several hands in the Post Office before it came into the accused's hands. The accused delivered it to the addressee in the same condition that he had received it.

The accused was given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Inspector Morris of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Haji Mahomed Azmatullakhan with cheating one Musaji Kaderbhoy in respect of Rs. 1,100. Messrs. N. N. Saher and R. S. Pandit, barristers-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in a suit in the High Court, Musaji was examined as a witness, and subsequently a warrant was issued against him on a charge of forgery and perjury. Musaji fled to Rampur, and, it was alleged, the accused induced him to part with Rs. 1,100 saying he required that sum to give to certain officials to get him (Musaji) discharged.

These officials were examined yesterday. They denied having received any sum from the accused.

The further hearing was adjourned.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged one Joseph Michael Morris, a clerk and godown keeper in the employ of Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co., of Apollo Street, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 85-14.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, though he was not authorised to do so, collected the sum from Mr. R. F. Madon, of the Britannia Bar, on the 30th July. He said he had paid the sum to another clerk but enquiries made by Mr. F. Somerville, manager of the firm, showed that the accused had not paid the money into the office but had misappropriated it to his own use.

The accused was convicted, and, as there were four previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and was further ordered to report his place of residence to the Police for a period of three years, after his release from jail.

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ARAB ROBS A MARWARI.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Stenson charged Ahmed Abdulla, an Arab, with the theft of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 1,800, the property of one Punamchand Nana, a Marwari.

The evidence showed that the complainant, who is a dealer in yarn, had the bundle of notes by his side on Saturday last when the accused came to buy some yarn. He was shown a bundle near at hand, but the accused insisted on seeing a bundle inside the shop. The Marwari went in to fetch the bundle and the accused disappeared with the bundle of notes. A report was made to the police and two days later two coffee shop keepers near Sir J. J. Hospital informed Inspector Stenson that the accused was spending money freely.

The accused's house was then searched, and Rs. 1,650 in currency notes found from underneath his bed. He was arrested and placed before the Magistrate.

The accused denied the charge and claimed the property as his, stating that he had brought the notes from Mecca.

The stamps on the back of the notes showed that they had passed through public companies' offices during the current month.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

At the request of the complainant, his Worship sent a sum of Rs. 100 from the amount recovered, to the Commissioner of Police as a reward to be paid to the police officers concerned in the inquiry and he paid Rs. 10 each to the two informants.

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES OF INSULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the two cross cases between Lieut. Col. S. H. Burnett, I.M.S., and Mr. D. J. Dhondi for insult and assault.

The facts of this case have been previously reported.

In the first case after some evidence had been recorded in the course of which Col. Burnett, cross-examined by Mr. Kanga, said that he did not give his name to the police sepoy because he was a native and not a European, the accused Mr. Dhondi put in a written statement. In that he said that he adhered to the statements made by him in his complaint. He further added that he had never touched the complainant nor had he given the slightest cause for provocation. He followed the complainant with a view to obtain his name, and not to provoke him to assault, nor did he in any manner insult the complainant, nor was his conduct disorderly. The complainant walked all the way to evade giving his name, and when he he engaged a victoria to be able to follow him he deliberately took such a path that he might not be able to follow him in the victoria. The complainant was anxious that his name should not be given because he knew that his conduct was arbitrary and unjustifiable and that he had exposed himself to a criminal prosecution for using violence and insulting expressions towards him. The complainant had filed his complaint as a counter-blast deliberately with the object of escaping the legal consequences of his acts.

His Worship next heard the case against Col. Burnett and after recording the evidence of Mr. Dhondy, he adjourned both the cases.

MURDER OF A MARWARI MONEY-LENDER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO LIFE TRANSPORTATION.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, on Thursday last Foshia, Maka and Kundlik, Agris, all three villagers of Sorla, near Uran, Punwel Taluka, who had been charged before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, with having murdered Bhugwan Devidas, a wealthy Marwari *sowcar* of Panwel, on June 25th last, were by an unanimous verdict of the jury found guilty; the jury at the same time strongly recommended the accused for mercy.

In passing sentence, the learned judge said that though it was proved that the accused were members of the gang that had done the deceased to death, yet it had not been made definitely clear that it was the accused who had dealt the fatal blows. Taking this fact into consideration and also giving due weight to the recommendation of the jury, his honour was of opinion that the ends of justice would be met by passing a life sentence in the case.

The accused were accordingly sentenced to transportation for life.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

In the Division Court No. 46.

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

65744-14—Bhimji & Co Shrinivasdas Bavri v. Meherbai widow and ors. Shroff. D. Dh.

Chamber matters for disposal.

514-13—Shroff D. & Dh. Messrs K & A S. Framji a firm, Jekisondas Mathuradas Gandy & anr. Notice 30-7-14.

1019-12—Hiralal & Co Tejmul Bhagchand & Co. v Ruttonji H Mehta & anr. 11-8-14.

830-08—Mulji & Tha. Gorakhram Doongersedas & anr. v Khetsidas Lachminarayen a firm 20-8-14.

734-12—Bicknell M R & Co. The South Indian Mills Co. v.Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Payne & Co., 19-3-14.

466-14—Motichand & D. Bai Pirozbai Dinshawji Patel v Chandulal Harkisondas Sopariwalla & anr. Payne & Co. 25-8-14.

282-14—Bicknell. M. R & Co. Ishwardas Itharam Mushruwalla v Hajarimal and Sons a firm. Payne & Co. 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Cos. Act VI of 1882 and Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Daphtary Keshowlal Brijlal F & D. Mazumdar (applicant) v. J Sanders Slater Official Liquidator & anr. Little & Co. 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Hiralal & Co. N M Javeri Applicant v. C N Shroff 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Bick M. R & Co. Chaturbhuj, Bhowandas applicant v Dwarkadas Gordhandas. Crawford B & Co. 16-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Bick M R & Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. v Rajabahadur Shivlal Motilal 26-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Payne & Co. The Bank of Baroda Ltd v. Hoosenbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Shroff D & Dh. 26-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Daft. F & D Tulsidas Tribhowandas applicant v J Sanders Slater official Liquidator, Little & Co. Crawford & Co. 26-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Bhai K & Gir Kantilal Vadilal applicant v Mathuradas Jivabhai 27-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Bhai K & Gir Kantilal Vadilal applicant v Haroon Adam E K & Co. 27-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Bhai K & Gir Kantilal Vadilal applicant. v Mohanlal Chunilal 27-8-14.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 In Person In Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd in Liquidation v. J Sanders Slater Official Liquidator Dhanjishaw and B To Settle List, Amin and D of contributories, Jamsetjee R & Das per J's order, Pandia & Co. of 4-7-14, Rustomji & Co. Mehta D & L. Motichand & D. Pestonji E. K & Co., Payne & Co. Smethram B & Co. Daphtary F & D Bick M R & Co Bhaishanker K & G Dastur & Co. Ardeshir H D & Co Craigie B & C, Crawford B & Co. Mulji & Th.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 Captain & Vaidya In Re The Bombay Wg. & Mfg Co. Ld in Liquidation v Bhanji Dharamsey Saparia Petitioner Wadia G & Co. To Settle List of Debtr. Claims filed on 16-7-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Payne & Co. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochkhanawalla applicant v. Jadhowji Hemraj 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Payne & Co. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochkhanawalla applicant v. Laxuman Trilulubai K 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Payne & Co. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochkhanawalla applicant v. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochkhanawalla applicant v. Manibhai H Desai 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Payne & Co. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochkhanawalla applicant v. Laxmidas G. Desai 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Payne & Co. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochkhanawalla applicant v. Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed Abba 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Payne & Co. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochkhanawalla applicant v. Buldeodas Jamnadas 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Payne & Co. Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochkhanawalla applicant v. Balwantrai Parnupdray Thakar 25-8-14 and several others.

The Standard Bank Ltd., Applicants v. Shankar Mahadev Kalkarni. Malvi H. M & K and several others.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Payne & Co Gulabchand Dhadda applicant v Balchand Anandram 25-8-14 and several others.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Maneckbai Byramji Dinsha applicant v. Sha Tricumdas Nathubhai Kalliawalla 25-8-14 and several others.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. In Liquidatio Jamsetji Cawasji Kharas v Hargovadas Karsandas 25-8-14.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 & Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidatio Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochkhanawalla applicant v. Ramsing Dongirsing 25-8-14. Pestonji E K & Co., and several others.

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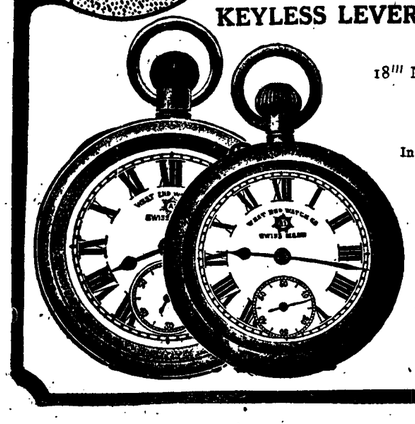

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CREDIT BANK

AGENT'S CLAIM TO SECURITY DEPOSIT.

TO RANK AS AN ORDINARY CREDITOR.

At the Bombay High Court on Friday the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar heard the appeal of G. K. Marlankar v. R. D. Sethna, Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, discharging the Chamber Summons of February 24th, 1914, taken out by one G. K. Mavlankar (now appellant) the late agent of the Ahmedabad Branch of the Credit Bank of India against the Liquidator, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be directed to hand over the amount of the security deposit (viz., Rs. 4,500) placed by the said Mavlankar and lying with the Credit Bank of India in Liquidation.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to the Chamber Summons taken out by G. K. Mavlankar are as follows:

On July 2nd, 1910, Jaffer Joosub, the manager of the Credit Bank, wrote to Mavlankar informing him that he had been appointed Branch Manager at Ahmedabad on a salary of Rs. 75 per month, subject to the approval of the Head Office and that he would have to give as security Rs. 5,000 to be deposited with the Bank and also a further security from the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 10,000, and if the Head Office Manager thought it necessary a fidelity guarantee policy for Rs. 15,000. Mavlankar thereupon deposited Rs. 4,500 with the Credit Bank and acted as Branch Manager until the Bank was wound up. Mavlankar alleged that the manager wanted to place the amount in fixed deposit; but he protested and came to Bombay and he was given the following receipt:—

"10th July, 1912. Received from G. K. Mavlankar Rs. 4,500 only as a security deposit subject to the service regulations of this Bank, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum."

Mavlankar contended before the Lower Court that he was entitled to be paid the said sum in full in preference to the creditors of the Bank as he paid the said sum to the Bank as his employer and not as a customer. His further contention was that Rs. 4,500 was paid to the Bank to be held by them upon trust, and therefore he was entitled to follow the trust fund in the hands of the Bank. The sum was first entered, however, in the Fixed Deposit Ledger to the credit of Mavlankar as fixed deposit for 12 months at 6 per cent. interest. Subsequently the whole sum was transferred to the Security Deposit account, and a receipt as stated above was given.

Mr. Justice Macleod found that Mavlankar had agreed in effect that the Bank should treat his Rs. 4,500 in the same way as money deposited by a customer. He was to receive interest on it at 6 per cent. as long as he remained in the employment of the Bank. As the case stood his Lordship could see no difference between him and an ordinary depositor except that the deposit was not for a fixed period but for the time he remained in the employment of the Bank. His Lordship discharged the summons, but under the circumstances without costs. The Liquidator to have his costs out of the estate. From this decision of his Lordship, G. K. Mavlankar prefered the present appeal.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the appellant.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the official liquidator.

BANK AS TRUSTEE.

Mr. Setalvad, for the appellant, contended that the sum of Rs. 4,500, was kept by the Bank in a special book as Security Deposit. The Bank therefore kept this as a trustee. The money was earmarked for a particular purpose and therefore the ordinary relation of creditor and debtor was absent. (Vide 1893, Appeal Cases 181). In this case the sum was kept in suspense by the Bank, and put in a special account, viz., the Security Deposit Account. He submitted, therefore, that the ordinary relationship of creditor and debtor was not established.

Mr. Kanga, for the official liquidator, submitted that firstly there was no relation of creditor and debtor between the parties, and secondly that even if there was the relation of a trustee and *cetui que trust*, still according to the Trust Act, the appellant had no charge on the funds of the Credit Bank, and he was not entitled to be paid in full. Mavlankar authorised the Bank to mingle his deposit with other monies of the Bank. (Vide Foley v. Hill, 2 House of Lords, page 35). There could not be any relation of trustee and *cetui que trust*, as the manager promised to pay 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. Justice Davar: Mavlankar offered to deposit in Government Promissory Notes; but instead Jaffer said he would take cash and give him 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. Kanga: That is just the point. He said that he would use the money, and pay interest at 6 per cent.

Mr. Justice Davar: The money was deposited with the Bank for a special purpose and earmarked for that purpose. The Bank took this as a trustee, said that they would invest it and pay 6 per cent interest. A trustee can invest in authorised securities.

Mr. Kanga: No trustee ever bargains with his *cetui que trust* that he would pay them a definite rate of interest. The trustee would say that he would invest and pay whatever interest he got from the investments.

Mr. Justice Davar: You seem to assume that the rate of 6 per cent. interest promised negatives the trust.

Mr. Kanga: I do, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Davar: The manager says that as trustee, I will so invest money that I will get you 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. Kanga: To say that would be a contradiction in terms. If the trustee realised more than 6 per cent. and pocketed that, then there would not be any relationship of a trustee and *cetui que trust*, as a trustee can make no profit out of the trust money. The trustee would be taking a very onerous responsibility, if he promised 6 per cent. interest. The trustee could never promise to pay a definite rate of interest. As the record stands Jaffer had authority to invest this money and use it as he liked.

AN ORDINARY CREDITORS.

Judgment, which was reserved, was delivered by their Lordships yesterday morning. The following is the judgment in full:—

The appellant's claim is that he should be paid in full by the liquidator of the Bombay Credit Bank the amount deposited by him in 1910, as security for the faithful discharge of his duties as the agent of the Bank's branch at Ahmedabad. The money was originally placed by the Bank manager to an ordinary Fixed Deposit account bearing interest at 6 per cent., but upon objection being made by the appellant, it was transferred in 1911 to the Security Deposit account, bearing interest at the same rate as before. There was a separate ledger kept by the Bank for such accounts, and after 1911, a counterfoil receipt book specially made out for security deposit accounts was prepared, and from it a receipt was given to the appellant for his money held at interest. The liquidator contends and the learned Chamber Judge has held that the appellant can only rank as an ordinary creditor in the liquidation.

The appellant contends that the money is earmarked and must be treated as trust property in the liquidator's hands. That in the case of a going bank the bank is entitled to treat a Security Deposit as earmarked for a particular purpose and refuse to deal with it for any other purpose cannot be disputed, but in a liquidation of an insolvent bank the question is whether the security fund can be identified and followed by the giver if the occasion for realising the security has not arisen. If the money has with the consent of the giver of the security been received by the Bank and mixed with its funds in consideration of an agreement to pay interest on it, the Bank is only a debtor and not a trustee. We have no doubt that this is the position in the present case. The appellant agreed that the Bank should receive and hold the money paying interest at 6 per cent. for its use, the money being repayable, if not forfeited for losses occasioned through the appellant's default, upon his ceasing to be the Bank's agent. So thoroughly did the parties realise that the Bank and the appellant were debtor and creditor that the appellant at the desire of the Bank's manager used in rendering his accounts of his management to debit the Bank with the interest on his deposit. This has been admitted by the appellant himself.

The appellant, therefore, can only rank as an ordinary creditor. We affirm the order of the learned Judge which was without costs and dismiss this appeal without costs as it is a test case governing several others in this liquidation. The liquidator to take his costs out of the funds.

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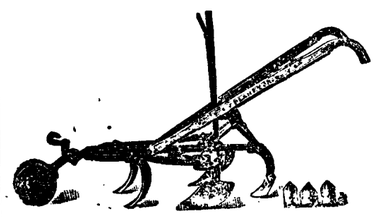

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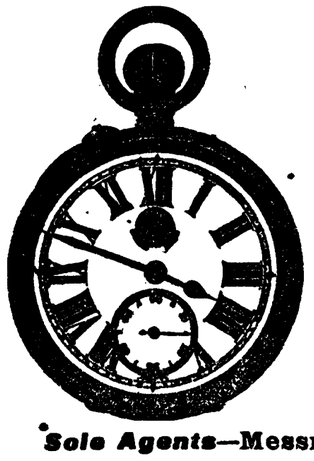

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BRITISH UNITY.

WAR IN DEFENCE OF HONOUR.

"OUR ENGLAND, RIGHT OR WRONG"

Sixty years ago Mr. Cobden, in sturdy reliance upon first principles, thanked God that war was "unprofitable" and that therefore it would cease to be. It had no part in the gospel of the bagman's millennium. It did not help us to buy in the cheapest and to sell in the dearest market. And so with the optimism bred of ignorance Mr. Cobden announced the advent of universal peace. The history of sixty years has dealt harshly with his creed, writes "An Englishmen," in the "Daily Mail." His teaching brought not peace but a sword. Since his day there have been wars all the world over, and mankind has not yet been deterred from defending what it believes to be right by the mere dread of losing money.

If we look back upon the past we shall see that the sword has never been drawn with no better motive than the hope of gain. Men and nations will differ until the end as to what is a legitimate reason for war. Religion, national sympathy, liberty, glory—all these have been more potent influences in breaking the peace than greed of gold. Carlyle believed that we should be a collection of cowardly caitiffs if we accepted universal suffrage at the expense of our ignoble skins. With shame he saw us going to the hustings in sacrifice of our "eternal loyalty to the highest God." To avoid a conflict by permitting the "account of heads" was for him to cover ourselves with an indelible disgrace. It was no question of profit or loss; it was a question of honour. "Peace? Better war to the knife"' he exclaimed, "war till we all die, than such a 'peace.'"

A similar reflection must have come to the minds of all those who read the Emperor Francis Joseph's manifesto to his peoples. Whether he be right or wrong, he does not ask his subjects to fight for gain. "The intrigues of a malevolent opponent," he says, "compel me, in the defence of the honour of my Monarchy, for the protection of its dignity and its position as a Power, for the security of its possessions, to grasp the sword after long years of peace." And Servia, for her part faces the last arbitrament with a like loftiness of mind. She refuses to accept conditions which she believes would involve her in servitude. Rather than bow the knee she will add to her back the burden of a third war. Nor has anyone the right to doubt her truth or to question her honour.

There indeed has lain the danger of this sudden embroilment. Where each side can make out for itself it seems an irrefragable case, what hope is there for peace? And thus out of what seemed a clear sky there has come a war-cloud which darkens all the Continent of Europe. If it be not dispelled out duty is plain. We must bear our part in the conflict which ensues. It is not for Servia that we shall fight; we shall fight to keep our pledges inviolate and to support the just cause of our friends. We shall not be held back by the theory of Mr. Cobden. We know that war is not merely possible, but present, and we shall prove ourselves worthy of a noble past and of a greater tradition. Nor can we plead that we have no share in the quarrel. A nation that has resolutely declined to train itself, which has relied carelessly upon a voluntary army, sees its existence threatened by a European war. We must help to preserve the balance of power, or we perish.

In what may prove the supreme crisis of our fate we need before all things unity of purpose and sentiment. Nowhere has party government reached to such a pitch of acrimony as in England during the last few years. We have been divided one from another by opinions and beliefs for which, in Carlyle's phrase, we should be cowardly caitiffs not to fight. We are threatened by what seems to many the certainty of dismemberment. A coalition of powerful interests is prepared to place the province of Ulster under the heel of its enemies and to drive it from the Union of which it has ever been proud. But before a danger which may threaten us from outside we must suspend our controversies. The Home Rule Bill, we are told, is designed for "the better government of Ireland." Assuredly it is not designed for the ruin of the Empire. If we persisted in a domestic quarrel when the whole of Europe was an armed camp we should be guilty of such a levity as should drive us for ever from the concourse of the Great Powers.

FORGETTING OUR DIFFERENCES.

All thoughts, then, of a partisan advantage must for the present be set aside. Tory and Radical, Irishman and Scot must join hands and forget their differences. We must prove to those who would take advantage of our dissensions that the British race is one in heart and mind. We have prided ourselves always on our instinct for affairs, and it should not be beyond the ingenuity of our statesmen to find a means of smoothing our animosities and of postponing for a while the settlement of a vexed question. If we show ourselves weak before a foreign Power, if for lack of compromise we persist in a homely wrangle, it may be that when the time comes there is nothing left us to settle, that the control of our destiny is taken roughly from our grasp.

One thought only should inspire all, and that is to support the party which to-day holds the reins of office. However much we may deplore its cynical policy of the past, whatever we may think of its patient, interested submission to Mr. Redmond, we must repose a loyal confidence in its conduct of foreign affairs. It is not the time, when the signal of danger is displayed, to change our governors. Sir Edward Grey holds the threads of policy. Let us leave these threads in his hands and pray that he may still grasp them with firmness and understanding. In times of peace we may, if we will, dispute with an honest bitterness concerning these matters which perplex and divide us. When war threatens we are Britons all, animated by the self-same hope, the self-same ambition of victory.

And should we be involved in war, which the gods avert, then for us all should be the cry, "Our England, right or wrong." The voice of the Pro-Boer will not be heard in the land. There will be no cannibals hungry to feed upon the fish of their compatriots, no "impartial" cynics ready to support any country but their own. We shall forget that there is strife in Ireland, strife in Wales, and so long as our Ministers remember what the honour and dignity of Great Britain demand we shall remain loyal in the faith that that honour and that dignity are safe in their hands.

As we look abroad at Europe we cannot but feel shame that England alone among the peoples is not a nation in arms. We have disdained, none knows why, the duty of defence. We cannot claim the security which belong to the smallest of the Balkan States. Thousands must regret to-day that they have turned a deaf ear to the eloquence of Lord Roberts, who has for years urged our somnolent citizens to prepare for the day which may be at hand. In the striking force which might be sent abroad we have every confidence. We cannot regard with equal security the problem of home defence. But at least we have the Volunteers of Ulster, trained men and patriots, who would fight for the Empire as they would fight for the Union. And assuredly history could not show a finer paradox if they, whom the armed men of Europe look upon as the true source of our weakness, were to prove themselves, as they would, the shield and buckler of our defence.

LORD CREWE.

A CANDID APPRECIATION.

A candid appreciation of the Secretary of State for India as a Parliamentarian is given by a writer in the "Globe."

We are familiar with the spectacle of a good man struggling with adversity, but that he should apparently enjoy the process is something of a novelty. For eight years Lord Crewe has been the nominal leader of the House of Lords, while Lord Lansdowne, the master of many legions, has faced him in "de facto" sovereignty. With inexhaustible patience, unfailing courtesy, and unruffled good temper, he has seen his counsels disregarded, his policies shattered and his authority flouted and he returns to the dreary task, a modern Sysiphus. Nothing but the highest sense of duty and allegiance could maintain so equable frame of mind. He seems never to abandon the hope of ultimately converting a huge hostile majority to his own way of thinking. He reasons, pleads, and is not afraid to attack for all the world as though he believed that the incoming tide would cease at his feet.

It is impossible to imagine a more conscientious officer. He considers it incumbent upon his position to observe the strictest punctilio of debate, and whenever Lord Landsdowne offers a few remarks, Lord Crewe answers him with faithful exactitudo. "What are they doing in the Lords?" asked a Parliamentary journalist of long standing. "Lord Lansdowne has spoken, and Lord Crewe is replying," he was informed. "Dear me," commented the old stager, "if Lord Lansdowne talked in his sleep, I believe Lord Crewe would reply." No consideration of time or convenience induces him to abate one jot of his duty. Big Ben may have tolled midnight; the Commons may have packed themselves home, leaving their Chamber in darkness. But if Lord Crewe thinks that there is anything left that ought to be said, he will say it in his halting, stumbling fashion, though the skies fall.

A "RELENTEESS DIALECTICIAN."

He is the most relentless dialectician at Westminster, and cultivates an exasperating mode of delivery. Apparently he is continually at loss for a word, but gropes diligently until he finds it. For even on the edge of a verbal collapse, he somehow scrambles painfully across the chasm and resumes his plodding way. Tall, erect, with the air of a Guardsman, although he has seen no more soldiering than falls to the lot of a lieutenant of Yorkshire Dragoons, he bends almost double when consulting his notes spread out on the table. The action reminds one of the cruel description of Mathew Arnold endeavouring to read a lecture during his unsuccessful American tour. "An elderly parrot pecking at a biscuit" was how the great essayist appeared to the irreverent Yankee scribe. In his laboured attempts to become articulate Lord Crewe indulges in the strange pastime of "washing his hands with invisible soap in imperceptible water." When more than ordinarily embraced by the elusiveness of his native tongue he drops a quaint little courtesy, bobbing to the serried ranks of Unionist Peers like a charity school girl. His voice is remote, monotonous and soporific and the other evening when two aged and rather deaf noblemen were exchanging confidences in what they imagined to be a murmured conversation they really held the floor and the official Government spokesman seemed only a superfluous echo. Yet he is so polite, so courageous and painstaking that the little defects of his mannerisms endear him to the House, and although it is denied him to control it he exercises a marked individual influence over its proceedings.

ARCHITECT OF HIS OWN FORTUNE.

To a certain extent Lord Crewe has been the architect of his own fortunes. He succeeded his father, Richard Monckton Milnes, the poet, pamphleteer, and social and literary gadabout, as second Lord Houghton. His bachelor uncle was the old Lord Crewe whose venerable figure and substantial cheque could always be relied upon at any charity dinner which required to be assured by one who knew that the House of Lords could be relied upon to do its duty. It was this old patrician who, when his family seat was burned down, called for pen and paper and, by the light of the flames, despatched the telegram to the leading architect of the day: "Crewe is burning come and build it up again."

The Crewe title, Crewe Hall, Cheshire, Crewe House, Curzon Street and other delectable assets descended to the nephew in 1894 at the time he was acquiring a taste for Home Rule in occupying the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and his services were rewarded with an earldom. So Houghton disappeared, and Crewe reigned in its stead. With the advent of the present administration he became Lord President of the Council.

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'Asvan' (*compound Elixir of Aswagandha with Sodium Glycerophosphate and Sodium Formate*). Most of the ingredients of this preparation have been in use in India from the earliest times, and are still very largely prescribed by physicians of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems. It gives wonderful results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay of Old Age, Neurasthenia and Debility of every kind. It is a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion, and as such, is indispensable for scholars and athletes. It is more powerful in action than wine, tea or coffee, but is absolutely free from any unpleasant secondary effects. Rs. **1/8** per pint bottle.

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

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TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

12th Sunday after Trinity, 30th August.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Woodward in E. Flat. Hymns, 533, 184, 312 298; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants; Litany; Hymns 266, 285, 545. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Commuion at 7-45 a.m., On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—**Chaplain: Rev. G. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School, 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.**

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—**Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6.30 p.m. Evening prayer and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2.30 p.m.**

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—**Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.**

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—**Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.**

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londbe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 11 a.m., Matins, and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland). Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Collection for Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A. —9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service: Sermon specially to Men on "Inasmuch as ye did it not," by the Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Blancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder —Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service: Preacher: W. J. Adams Esq., 6.30 p.m., Evening Service: Preacher: Rev. Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service: Preacher: W. J. Adams Esq., 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Bible Classes for Adults from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla —Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-15 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m. Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service: Preacher Rev. R. S. Rose. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 6 p.m., Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

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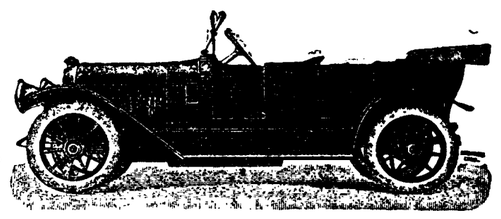

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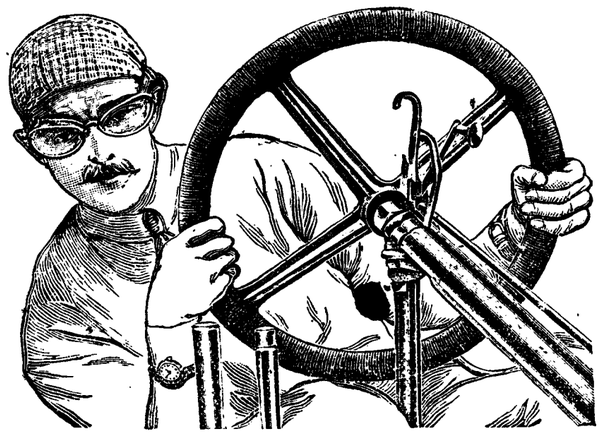

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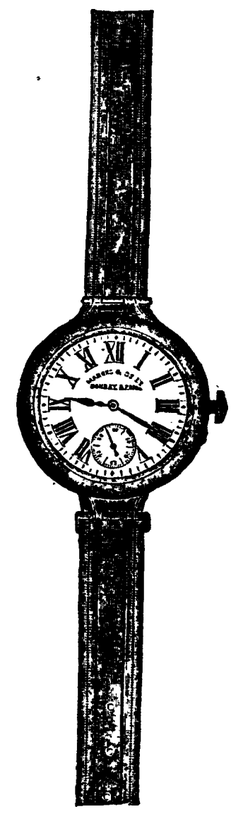

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GERMAN TRADE.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The war telegrams contain an important announcement regarding the organisation of British trade to supplant that of Germany and Austria with the British Overseas Dominions and with neutral countries. The Foreign and Colonial Offices have made special inquiries in order to alleviate the loss of business and to secure that business for the British flag, and the Trade Commissioners have already secured samples of goods in which British manufacturers can compete. Some statistics illustrating the importance of this question will be of interest, says the "Bengalee." The vital importance of German overseas trade to her in view of her industrial growth and of her increasing dependence upon her industrial wealth can hardly be over-estimated. Germany derived over £70 millions sterling in revenue from her Customs alone last year, and the following table shows (in pounds sterling) the special trade of Germany during the past six years:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1908	403,854,650	324,074,900
1909	443,020,500	342,934,650
1910	465,499,600	382,209,900
1911	500,347,250	411,976,450
1912	550,856,600	454,976,450
1913	534,750,000	495,630,000

Every year manufactured goods form a smaller portion of the imports and a larger proportion of the exports.

TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Returns are not available from which we can calculate up to date what proportion this immense overseas trade is done with Great Britain and British Dominions. But a few years ago 19 per cent. of the German import trade and 22 per cent. of her export trade was done with the British Empire. The proportions are probably appreciably larger than that, now, for the trade of the British Overseas Dominions has greatly increased and German traders and German ships have been admitted as freely as British, except in the case of one or two colonies, such as Canada and Australia, where German imports have to pay a somewhat heavier duty. The grand totals of German trade with Great Britain were published in yesterday's "Times of India." Here is the table again.

	1909 £	1913 £
Imports from Germany into U. K.	57,784,655	80,511,000
Exports of British produce to Germany...	32,256,063	40,695,000

The corresponding figures, for German commerce with the greater British Overseas Dominions are also available. German trade has also been admitted on equal terms with British in British Crown Colonies. The statistics of this branch of her commerce are not readily available, but as they are comparatively much smaller they can be dismissed for the moment with the reflection that the trade was a substantial item.

Here are the latest returns (in pounds sterling) of German import and export trade in the principal colonies:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Canada (1912-13)	2,961,785	708,750
Australia (1912)	5,144,613	7,441,246
South Africa (1913)	3,524,268	(not available)

German trade with India is greater than that of any other country except Great Britain. Germany exported to India in 1912-13 merchandise of the value of Rs. 10,30,33,995 (£6,868,933) and took from India merchandise of the value of Rs. 24,86,33,145 (£16,575,543).

The following table shows (in pounds sterling) the distribution of German special trade with countries that are neutral in regard to the War:

	Imports.	Exports.
Denmark	10,109,150	12,709,650
Greece	1,252,650	944,700
Italy	15,230,600	20,058,100
Norway	3,191,750	7,235,700
Portugal	1,258,050	2,110,350
Rumania	6,408,900	6,585,050
Sweden	10,699,350	9,870,750
Switzerland	10,286,400	26,023,000
Spain	9,999,850	5,647,200
Turkey	3,893,700	5,663,400
China	5,763,950	4,085,250
Dutch India	10,745,550	3,727,600
Argentina	22,243,600	11,970,500
Bolivia	1,916,150	615,100
Brazil	15,659,100	9,641,550
Chili	10,482,550	5,600,150
Cuba	575,000	1,435,050
Guatemala	1,581,300	208,200
Mexico	1,477,100	2,763,450
Uruguay	2,515,050	1,924,600
United States	79,299,200	34,879,500

The following table shows (in pounds sterling) the distribution of Austro-Hungarian trade in 1912 among Great Britain and her Overseas Dominions and among countries neutral in the war:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	10,236,725	10,845,135
Italy	6,735,875	9,974,958
Switzerland	3,766,625	4,886,958
Turkey	3,049,750	4,485,083
Rumania	4,256,000	6,017,416
Netherlands	1,070,875	1,216,291
Egypt	1,515,666	1,061,266
British India	8,304,750	2,643,083
United States	14,523,958	2,661,958
Brazil	3,333,708	575,500
Greece	927,458	975,166
Dutch India	1,571,750	140,041
American Republic	3,763,708	1,243,874

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OPINIONS OF THE DAY

A Proposed Boycott.

"The Statesman."—We have received letters from several correspondents in which they urge a boycott or German and Austrian goods. Such proposals are based on a mistaken patriotism. No permanent change in the direction of trade has ever been produced by a boycott. If German and Austrian goods sell, it is because they suit the tastes and purchasing power of Indian buyers, and the only method of displacing them is to offer articles which will be equally or more acceptable. The brilliant success of Indian tea, which has captured nearly the whole market in the United Kingdom, and which is meeting with an increased demand in Russia, Australia, Canada and even China, has not been due to a boycott of Chinese tea or a self-denying ordinance in favour of British tea. Indian tea has won its way by quality and cheapness, in spite of the heavy duties imposed in England and still more in Russia. Similarly Java sugar has found a growing market in India because scientific methods have allowed of the production of a cheap and excellent article. The Indian crop of 1913 yielded nearly 2,600,000 tons, and the palm sugar crop is estimated at an additional 480,000 tons. Yet India imported 803,000 tons of beet and cane sugar. The moral has been too often pointed out to require repetition.

The Patriotism of Indian States.

"The Madras Mail."—The Viceroy's announcement that some of the Regiments of the (Imperial Service) Corps are to be included in the Divisions now being mobilised for service overseas . . . has given profound satisfaction to the Rulers, to whose patriotism the Force owes its existence. But the devotion of the States is not limited to the offer of their troops, as they have placed the whole of their resources at the command of the Governor-General, and, although it will not be necessary to take advantage of this generosity the fidelity which has prompted it has received the cordial appreciation of the most exalted authorities. No doubt, at some future date, when Parliament is expressing the thanks of the nation to those who have fought to uphold British prestige and honour, the patriotism of the Indian States will also have a place in a tribute which exceeds all other forms of commendation, be they titles, decorations or monetary grants; for the homage of the Lords and Commons is the highest testimony to personal worth and services that can be bestowed upon those who are judged to merit this most exalted recognition of their devotion to the Monarch and to the Empire.

Wanted a Press Bureau in India.

"The Englishman."—Some time ago we urged upon the Government the necessity of issuing each day an official statement of the progress of the war. The Governor of Bombay, who more than once, has taken a useful initiative, in which other local Governors seem to be lacking has now arranged to publish a press note every evening which will give all the available information of the day. So far as it goes this is an excellent move, and it ought to be copied everywhere. But surely a function of this sort is one that the Imperial Government should perform. The usefulness and efficiency of the Imperial Governmet in a crisis like this are impaired, unfortunately, because it is so far removed from the centres of life and industry as to be completely out of touch with the vital requirements of India. We doubt whether Simla has been found an appropriate place from which to direct the important movements of troops necessitated by the war; and certainly it is a hopeless place from which to promulgate the measures necessary to the early resumption of the normal course of trade which is rightly insisted upon as most essential. This, however, is a matter apart from the publication of war news. The Imperial Government should arrange to have the official Press Bureau messages cabled out to India, freely distributed amongst the papers, English and Vernacular, and, more important still, posted in convenient places, again in English and in the vernacular, wherever there is a telegraph office. If it can be done by Bombay there is no reason why the Government of India should not make an All-India thing of it, and obviously the most suitable news for publication in this way would be the bulletins of the Press Bureau.

Bengal Mutiny Veterans.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—The death has just iccurred at Etawah in the United Provinces, at the ripe old age of 80, of one of the Bengali veterans of the Sepoy Rebellion, we mean of Babu Durga Das Banerjee. The elder generation will remember how, when this gallant son of Bengal was serving in the Commissariat Department of the East India Company, the Sepoy Mutiny burst over the land with the force of a hurricane. Babu Durga Das shed his blood unstintedly in defence of the Government and bore his part as gallantly as the best of European soldiers so much so that to his last day he carried bullet marks on his thigh. After his retirement he was connected with a vernacular paper for sometime and then became Private Secretary to the Raja of Narajole. Sometime back he went to Etawah, where his son is the Head Clerk if the Police office. Though he shed his blood for the Government, there was no recognition of his services and the same may also be said of some others who similarly fought and suffered during those troublous times. One such was Dr. Mahesh Chandra Ghosh of Ramnagar, near Baruipur, who did not suffer alone but whose old mother, young wife and little child were torn from him and suffered the greatest possible hardships. Yet Dr. Mahesh Chardra died without any recognition just as Babu Durga Das has.

PRICE OF BENGAL UNCERTIFIED OPIUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The upset price of Bengal uncertified opium from the sale of September 1st onwards is raised from Rs. 1,200 to Rs.1,600 per chest.

THE TSAR AMONG HIS SOLDIERS.

MASS MEETING AT BARODA.

DEWAN MADHAVRAO ON EVERY INDIAN'S DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Aug. 27.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Baroda was held to-day at 5 p.m. in the spacious hall of the Nyaya Mandir, the Dewan presiding. The following resolutions were passed with great enthusiasm:—

"That the citizens of Baroda assembled in a public meeting wish to express on behalf of the whole State their feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Empire and beg to convey their assurances of hearty support and sympathy for the British cause.

"That every endeavour should be made to disseminate correct information about the objects of the war to give assurances of the ultimate success of the British arms, to do everything to avoid all panic due to the spread of mischevious rumours.

"That every citizen ought to contribute to the best of his ability to the Relief Fund started by his Excellency the Viceroy, for relief of those in distress on account of the war.

"That people of all castes and creeds should be urged to assemble at their respective temples to offer prayers to Almighty God that victory might crown the British arms."

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the first resolution the Dewan said:—"The great British Empire is now engaged in a gigantic struggle with the powerful and ambitious German Empire which has been menacing the freedom and peace of every other country in Europe. I may tell you, although it might sound paradoxical, that India should be more interested than England herself in this war and the success of British arms. For if Britain is beaten in this war it would mean the passing of India into the hands o some other Power and it would mean the utter ruin of all hopes and aspirations of India ever becoming a nation with any degree of self-government. This is now a matter of profound conviction of every Indian who has given any thought to the subject and it behoves every well-wisher of the country, therefore, that we should present a united front to the world and show them that Britain has at her back the support of every one of the various races and creeds and religions that go to form the great Indian nation This is the sentiment which animates every one of the various classes and communities over the length and breadth of this great continent. Our enlightened and patriotic Maharaja has set us an example by placing his troops and resources at the disposal of the British Empire. We, as loyal and devoted subjects of his Highness, should endeavour to support his efforts and to do all that lies in our power to help the British Government to carry on the righteous war in which they are engaged. One of our duties will be to explain to our less enlightened countrymen the objects and motives of the war, what the success of the British means for the future welfare and advancement of the people and to see that they do not fall victims to false alarms and rumours and to the mischievous report that may be set afloat. Another duty that lies upon all Indians is that they should actively help in contributing their mite to the fund that has been started by our noble Viceroy for the relief of the distress which is inevitable as the result of the stupendous war that is being waged in Europe. You will all have heard of the noble example set by the ladies of all sections of the community in Baroda under the leadership of Princess Padmawati Bai yesterday. This augurs well for the success of the meeting that has been convened this afternoon."

A good sum was subscribed on the spot and a committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

DATE SUGAR IN BENGAL.

POSSIBILITY OF INCREASING THE OUTTURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The Bengal Government is enquiring into the possibility of increasing the date sugar outturn in anticipation of the diversion of Java sugar to Europe in consequence of German and Austrian beet sugar being unavailable.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, the 9th August, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 28.

Arguments in the Delhi Conspiracy Case being resumed to-day, Mr. Ross Alston dealt with Mr. Norton's arguments in Balraj's defence many of which, he said, were founded on hypothesis and theory and not on fact. Mr. Norton had accepted the meaning of the word "go to dogs" which occurs in a letter from Balraj to Balmokand to be spies; this agreed with the prosecution opinion but if the word meant "spies" then the context must be relevant to spying and its attendant suggestions. The defence considered this to be a simple letter between two friends. If this was so, counsel asked, why did they find that it required an explanation of three times its own length. Then also there was no corroboration for the statement that Balmokand had consumption, which was put forward in the explanation of the passage in the letter, suggesting that if he did not break off his present life his marriage would be miserable. His own brother did not know that he had consumption.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

DUBLIN STRIKE LIBEL SUIT.

APOLOGY FOR CARTON AND VERSES.

There was a sequel to the Dublin strike, in which Mr. Jim Larkin played such a prominent part, in Mr. Justice Darling's Court, during the mail week.

Messrs. W. and R. Jacob and Co., Ltd., and Mr. George Jacob, Chairman of the Company, biscuit and cake makers, of Dublin, who employ over 3,000 hands, sued Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. William Dyson, the "Limit" Publishing Co., and the Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd., for libel printed in the "Daily Herald" of February 9 last.

Defendants had pleaded justification, but now withdrew that plea, expressed regret for the libel, and agreed to pay £250 costs.

Mr .H. E. Duke, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said that when the Dublin strike took place a number of the firm's employees left work out of sympathy with those who had gone on strike. Messrs. Jacob's factory was regarded as a model one, in which the employers displayed a proper and kindly disposition towards their employees. Yet on February 9 the "Daily Herald" published a libellous cartoon and verses.

The cartoon represented a girl starving and the plaintiffs observing her, and the verses imputed to the plaintiffs a cruel and callous view of those dependent on them and of their duties.

His Lordship said he had read the verses, and there was no doubt that they imputed, not only that the plaintiffs starved the girls, but that they enjoyed their sufferings to the full.

Mr. Hogg, on behalf of defendants, said his clients had published what were undoubtedly grave charges against the plaintiffs. On investigation they had satisfied themselves that they were misled. In these circumstances there was only one course open to them as honourable men, and that was absolutely and entirely to withdraw the plea of justification and express to Mr. Jacob their very great regret that they should have been misled into publishing statements which they were satisfied were untrue.

He desired, on behalf of the defendants, to express their regret, and to apologise frankly and fully to Messrs. Jacob for having said what they did. He understood that it had been arranged that the action should be settled on the defendants paying the costs of the action. The defendants recognised that, in making this settlement, the plaintiffs were acting handsomely towards the defendants.

His Lordship said it seemed to him that the plaintiffs had acted very moderately in accepting the withdrawal of the plea of justification, which was filed without full and proper inquiries having been made.

Judgment was then entered for the plaintiffs with costs.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. S. B. Raikar, will deliver a lecture in English on Sunday at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kelewadi School Hall, on "Are Secterian Movements Beneficial to India?" Mr. Pandurang Anandrao Chopaji Mankar has consented to preside.

THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

The following pilgrim steamers have been arranged to sail during September, and it is expected that these sailings will not be interfered with owing to the political situation.

The s.s. Budrie sailing about the 5th September; The s.s. Jelunga sailing about the 12th September; The s.s. Humaguth sailing about the 19th September; The s.s. Jeddah sailing about the 26th September; and The s.s. Koweit sailing about the 3rd October.

NERVES IN BATTLE.

HOW SOLDIERS MIGHT BE TRAINED TO WAR CONDITIONS.

Too much excitability spoils a soldier. An army of men with something "on their nerves" may be dispersed without firing a shot or inflicting a wound, if only those nerves be stimulated in just the right way. Dr. H. Nimier, the Surgeon Inspector General of the French Army, advocates, in the course of an article contributed to the "Revue Scientifique" that the systems, shattered by all sorts of poisons, react more and more suddenly, losing all control, it is natural that the psychic effects of arms and projectiles should acquire importance of the first order. Accordingly, depending on the point of view, it is our business to combat these effects or to foster them.

"It is through sight, and still more through hearing, that a man experiences this kind of action of modern armament. On the field of battle, in fact, the enemy is not in full view, except in hand-to-hand conflict; the bullets are small and pass swiftly, shells appear only by the cloud of smoke, dust, and fragments caused by their explosion; wounded comrades fall or drop back. But the totality of this spectacle amounts to little, compared to the infernal concert that accompanies it. Noise is the great factor in the psychic disorders of the battle-field, and nevertheless it has its good side. There are friendly as well as hostile noise. The fighting man hears the report of his own gun and of his comrades' guns—the whistling of the shells from behind him—and all this bolsters up his courage. In fact, his own cries, those of his friends the sounding of the charge, these are the friendly noises that counter-balance in his ears the hostile ones, the sound of approaching bullets the bursting of shells, sound-waves from the guns and artillery of the enemy, strange cries unknown noises.

"Have we many nervous systems in our day so well organized that they can stand such stimulants without flinching? Military science takes due account of their effect on the morale of an enemy. He may give way suddenly and be seized with panic, like the Turks at Kirk-Kilisseb. The soldier may resist and even become used to it all; yet some day or other the panic gets him, as we also saw during the last days of the siege of Adrianople.

"Doubtless, in time of peace, military instruction cannot be given in conditions identical with those of the battle-field, but it is certainly a mistake not to educate the soldier's ear and leave it exposed to the surprise of the din of battle. As Descartes says. To stimulate one's courage and banish fear, it suffices not to have the will. one must apply himself to the consideration of reasons objects, or example that show how slight the danger really is; that there is more safety in defence than in flight; that there are glory and joy in triumph and regret and shame for him who runs away.

"Dragaoniroff well understood this, who, following the example of his master Suwaroff, trained the Russian Army in exercises to inspire contempt of danger—marches and manoeuvres of troops under actual fire from bullets and shell. Doubtless, with our present moral feelings, this would be hard to accept, but at least the soldier would be accustomed to see and hear shells passing over his head and bursting near by.

"The German relies on the moral influence that his dirigibles will exert, as well as on their destructive power. Possibly, they may fail as our "mitrailleuses" did in 1870. But any one who has seen the enthusiastic excitement of troops beneath the fight of aeroplanes will regard it as incontestible that if they have been present in advance, at a contest between airmen and balloon, if they have seen 'the swallow fighting with the eagle,' on the decisive day, they will be less affected when they find themselves menaced with aerial bombs."

A PAPER FAMINE.

An acute famine in paper has set in not only in England but also in France and Germany. Last night's London evening newspapers showed signs of the stress of the time.

Thus the "Evening Standard" has been reduced from twenty pages to twelve and the "Pall Mall Gazette" from twelve pages to eight.

It is understood that drastic changes in the size of newspapers will take place in the immediate future owing to the impossibility of obtaining raw material from Norway and Sweden.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Sarajevo.
Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven. Naval preparations in England.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria. Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front.

Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.
Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.

Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.

Germans violate the neutrality of Luxemburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.
Sir Edward Grey's momentous statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.
Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.
British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.
Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.
Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.
A German aeroplane cut in two by a **Belgian airman at Liege.**
Germans bombard Liege in Belgium, but are completely repulsed. German cavalry in full flight.
German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.
The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.
Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August 6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.
Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs Trevelyan, and Burns.
Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
A 6,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.
Prince of Wales' fund for relief of distress opened.
German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.
British forces seize German Togo Land and South Togo Land in Africa.
A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annihilated by Belgian cavalry.
French troops cross the frontier in Alsace and after a fierce battle occupy Altkirch and Mulhausen, inflicting heavy losses on Germans, who flee in disorder.
Servians occupy Visigard in Bosnia.

August 9th. A British Cruiser squadron attacked by German submarines, but no damage done to British ships. A German submarine sunk.
Russians invade Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr driving Austrians before them.
French Garrison in Dahomey take possession of German North Togoland in West Africa.

August 10. The first and second Japanese squadrons put to sea.
Another German submarine sunk by H. M. S. Cruiser Birmingham.
Commonwealth Navy transferred to the Admirality till the conclusion of War.
The French repulse German attack in Epincourt, capturing six guns and destroying a battery.
8,000 Germans stated to be prisoners of war in Belgium.
Montenegrins occupy Spizza on the Adriatic, and two other towns.
Rupture of Franco-Austrian relations announced.
Germans make a desperate night attack on Fort Seraing, Liege, but are repulsed 800 being killed.

August 11.—Uhlans attack Tongress in Belgum and carry off cash in Treasury and all available food.
Turkish Iradeh issued authorising supplementary war credit of three millions.
Lord Crewe expresses himself deeply impressed by London Indians' tribute of loyalty.
Austrians attack Servia at seven different points but are repulsed with tremendous slaughter. Servian losses also were heavy. Not a single Austrian soldier left on Servian soil.
Austrians advance from Cracow towards Kielce in Poland.
The French remain masters in upper Alsace. French Army is already in Belgium joining hands with Belgians.
Twenty-two German and Austrian Army Corps, about 40,000 strong each ready to meet 23 French and Belgian Army Corps in Belgium and Alsace.
A Uhlan is captured in Belgium with a map showing that Germans were timed to reach Brussels on Aug. 3rd and Lille on Aug. 5th
Germans evacuate Swakopmund and Luederitzbucht in German South-West Africa.

Aug 12.—War between England and Austria declared.
Belgians reoccupy Landen.
Austria begins a blockade of Montenegro.
German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered Dardanelles.
Montenegrins bombard Cataro.
Austrian troops reported to be falling back before Russian attacks near Lemberg.
Belgians engage Germans in the open north-west of Hasselt and successfully hold their own.
Russians repulse German attempt to reoccupy Eydkuchnen.
Statement issued in Berlin that 1,500 millions sterling of the people's savings will be utilised to raise war loans.

August, 13.—Great Belgian victory reported, after a full day's battle with Germans at Hazelen. The Liege forts are intact.
73 German and 12 Austrian steamers seized in Russian ports.

August 14.—The French defeat and pursue the Germans after a two days' battle on the Othain, a German regiment of dragoons being annihilated and a thousand officers and men, a battery of artillery and three machine guns being captured by French troops.
Germans also suffer repulse at Eghezee.
Russians captur Sokal in Galicia, after dislodging the Austrians with heavy loss.
Germans enter Kalisz in Poland.
German armed steamer Weissmann captured by Nyassaland Government.
Austrian Lloyd steamer Baron-Gautsch sunk in the Adriatic.
British Expeditionary Force under Sir John French lands in France.

August 15.—Turkey is said to have purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.
Russians are victorious on the Dniester, annihilating two Austrian regiments.
Tsar confers autonomy on Poland.
Austrians cross the Drina at Lodnitza after sanguinary fighting with Servians.
French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi and are advancing on Gembloux.
The French occupy Saales pass after five days' fighting.
The British smash Daree-Salaam wireless station and sink the floating-dock and a surveying ship.
Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienhad captured by the British near Alexandria.
A German Zeppelin destroyed by a French airman near Nancy.

August, 16.—The French defeat the Bavarian Army Corps at Avricourt and Cirey, and are advancing through the Vosges and Upper Alsace. The French also repulse German attack on Dinant, inflicting heavy loss.
Greece demands explanations of Turkey's mobilisation.
Two Austrian ironclads sunk and another set on fire by French fleet off Budua.
State of siege officially proclaimed in Bulgaria

August, 17.—Kaiser goes to Mainz
Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styr.
Japanese ultimatum presented to Germany demanding her unconditionally to withdraw all her armed vessels from Japanese and Chinese waters or disarm them; and to deliver Kiau-Chau to Japan for eventual restoration to China. Reply is demanded by noon of 23rd August.
French fleet has swept the Adriatic as far as Cattaro and sunk an Austrian cruiser, 201 men being drowned.
Taveta in British East Africa occupied by Germans.
The French occupy Schirmeck near Saales.

August 18.—Germans retiring in disorder north and east before French advance in Upper Alsace.
German overtures to Belgium to secure free passage of German troops rejected peremptorily by Belgium.
Turkey assures Great Britain of her strict neutrality.
The Tsar arrives at Moscow.
Brazil asks Germany for explanations regarding latter's treatment of Senhor Campos.
German Crown Prince reported to be wounded.
Servians rout Austrians near Shabatz, annihilating 3 Austrian regiments and capturing 14 guns.
The French occupy Colmar.
King George's inspiring message to his troops published.
Russians occupy five points in German territory.
Seat of Belgian Government removed to Antwerp.
Desultory fighting reported in North Sea between British and German ships.
Liege forts still intact.

August, 19.—Russians inflict heavy losses on Austrian cavalry divisions along the Gorodok-Ruzimin line.
Fierce Battle in progress between Belgians and Germans along an extended front
Germans bombard Diest.
French army reaches Moerchingen.

August, 20.—The French re-occupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. They also occupy Guebwiller.
Germans occupy Brussels.

August, 21.—Russians penetrate 20 miles into East Prussia and occupy Lyck.
French troops achieve brilliant success in Alsace between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns.
Russians repulse Austrian attack against Krasnik, capturing 6 officers and 250 men.
million sterling on Brussels and 2 millions on Liege.

August 22.—New Austrian mobilisation order issued calling out every man capable of bearing arms.
Austrian battleship Zrinyi sunk by French fleet
Germans occupy Ghent, Ostend, Alost and Wettern
German artillery attack on Namur is in progress.
France protests to the Hague Powers against German use of dum-dum bullets.
Complete victory of Servians over Austrians after four days' battle near Loznitza. Losses on both sides were enormous, while the Servians took thousands of prisoners.
After heroic resistance and terrible carnage on both sides, Belgians retire from Tirlemont.

August, 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.
Liege and Namur still holding out.
Prince Friedrich of Saxe-Meiningen killed.
Two British liners sunk by Germans.
Mediterranean free from hostile ships.
Germans evacuate North Belgium.

August, 24.—Germans routed by Russians after six days fighting along the front.
German Zeppellin No. 8 shot down at Badonviller. A German aeroplane flying over Asche catches fire and is destroyed.
Servian spoils at Loznitza comprise 4,500 prisoners, 53 guns, 8 howitzers, 114 Caissons, 14 field Kitchens, etc.
Japanese are bombarding Tsintau.
Namur falls. Desperate battle in progress all along frontier from Namur to Mons. British forces engaged in action all Sunday with Germans, the former's casualties being about 2,000. Charleroi taken and retaken, the Germans being repulsed everywhere by the French in a most desperate battle.
A Zeppelin threw bombs over Antwerp, two houses being destroyed and several persons killed. The airship was brought down by guns and captured.

Aug. 25.—French and English troops fall back, while Germans are forced to occupy new positions. Germans bombard Malines, but are driven back by Belgians.
French troops make four counter-attacks from Nancy, working havoc among Germans.
German attack on Southern French frontier repulsed and Germans forced to retire all along the line.
Lord Kitchener's statement in the Lords, congratulating British troops on splendid work done.
Russians penetrating into heart of East Prussia, and making a dash to Berlin.
Germans raid Namaqualand.

Aug. 26.—Austrian Ambassador in Tokio recalled.
Togoland surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.
Russians occupy three towns in East Prussia and one in Galicia, in their march westward.

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GERMAN PERFIDY.

VINDICATION OF TRUTH AND RIGHT.

MR. ASQUITH'S ELOQUENT SPEECH.

On August 6th the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on the motion of a Vote of Credit of £100,000,000 for purposes of the war.

Mr. Asquith, who was cheered on rising to move the Vote of Credit said:—

In asking the House to agree to the resolution I do not, propose, because I do not think it is any way necessary, to traverse the ground again which was covered by my right hon. friend the Foreign Secretary two or three nights ago. He stated—and I do not think any of the statements he made are capable of an answer, and certainly have not yet been answered (cheers)—he stated the grounds upon which, with the utmost reluctance and with infinite regret, his Majesty's Government have been compelled to take this country in a state of war with what for many years, and, indeed, generations, has been a friendly Power. But, sir, the paper which have since been presented to Parliament will, I think, show how strenuous, how unremitting, how persistent, even when the last glimmer of hope seemed to have faded away, were the efforts of my right hon. friend (loud cheers) to secure for Europe an honourable and a lasting peace.

As every one knows, in regard to the great crisis which occurred last year in the East of Europe, it was, by the acknowledgment of all Europe, largely due to the steps taken by my right hon. friend that the area of the conflict was limited and that, so far as the Great Powers were concerned, peace was maintained (cheers). If his efforts on this occasion, unhappily, have been less successful, I am certain that this House and the country—and, I will add, posterity and history—will accord to him what, after all, is the best tribute that can be paid to any statesman—that, never derogating for an instant or by an inch the honour and the interests of his own country, he has striven, as few men have striven, to obtain that which is the greatest interest of all countries—universal peace (cheers).

GERMAN TERMS TO BRITAIN.

But sir, these papers which are now in the hands of members show something more than that (hear, hear). They show what were the terms which were offered to us in exchange for our neutrality (renewed cheers). I trust that not only the members of this House, but all our fellow-subjects everywhere, will read the communications—read, learn, and mark (cheers)— the communications which passed only a week ago to-day between Berlin and London on this subject. The terms by which it was sought to buy our neutrality (cheers) are contained in the communication made by the German Chancellor to Sir Edward Goschen on July 29, and I think I must refer to them for a moment (cheers). After referring to the statement of the Chancellor regarding Russia and Austria, Sir Edward Goschen goes on to say:—

He (the German Chancellor) then proceeded to make the following strong bid for British neutrality. He said that it was clear, so far as he was able to judge the main principle which governed British policy, that Great Britain would never stand by and allow France to be crushed in any conflict there might be. That, however, was not the object at which Germany aimed. Provided that the neutrality of Great Britain were certain, every assurance would be given to the British Government that the Imperial Government—observe these words, commented the right hon. gentleman—aimed at no territorial acquisitions at the expense of France should they prove victorious in any war that might ensue.

Sir Edward Goschen, continued the right hon. gentleman, proceeded to put a very pertinent question:—

I questioned his Excellency about the French colonies. What are the French colonies? They mean every part of the dominions and possessions of France out side the geographical area of Europe—and he said that he was unable to give similar undertaking in that respect (cheers).

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Let me come to what in this matter in my mind, speaking for myself personally, has always been the crucial and the governing condition, namely, the position of the small States (cheers).

As regards Holland, his Excellency said that so long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands Germany was ready to give his Majesty's Government an assurance that she would do likewise. Then he comes to Belgium, in regard to which "it depended upon the action of France what operations Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium; but when the war was over Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany."

Let the House observe the distinction between the two cases. An assurance is given as regards the independence and neutrality of Holland, but as regards Belgium there is no mention of neutrality at all—(cheers)—but an assurance that when the war came to an end her integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany (cheers). Then his Excellency added:—

That ever since he had been Chancellor the object of his policy had been to bring about an understanding with England, and that he trusted the assurances I have read out to the House might form the basis of that understanding (laughter).

BELGIAN KING'S APPEAL.

What does that amount to? Let me just ask the House—and I do so not with the object of inflaming passions and certainly not with the object of inciting feeling against Germany, but simply to vindicate and make clear the position of the British Government at this moment. What did that proposal amount to? In the first place it meant this: that behind the back of France, who was not to be made a party to these communications at all, we should have given if we had assented to them, a free hand to Germany to annex in the event of a successful war, the whole of the extra-European dominions in the possession of France. What did it mean as regards Belgium? To Belgium, when she addressed, as she has addressed in these last days her moving appeal to us to fulfil our solemn guarantee of her neutrality, what reply should we have given? We should have been obliged to say that without her knowledge we had bartered away to the Power which threatened her our obligation to keep our plighted word (loud and prolonged cheers).

The House and the country have read in the course of the last few hours a most pathetic address by the King of the Belgians to his people (cheers). I do not envy the man who can read that appeal with an unmoved heart (cheers). The Belgians are fighting—losing their lives (cheers). What would have been the position of Great Britain to-day in the face of that spectacle if we had assented to this infamous proposal? (Loud and prolonged cheers).

PREPOSTEROUS PROPOSALS.

Yes, sir, and what are we to get in return for the betrayal of our friends, the dishonouring of our obligations? What are we to get in return?

We are to get a promise, nothing more (cheers); a promise as to what Germany would do in certain eventualities, a promise, be it observed, and I am sorry to have to say, but it must be put upon record, a promise given by a Power which was at that very moment announcing its intention to violate its own treaty obligation (loud cheers), and inviting us to do the same (cheers).

I can only say if we had even dallied or temporised on such an offer we as a Government should have covered ourselves with dishonour, and we should have betrayed the interests of this country with which we were entrusted (cheers).

I am glad, and I think the country will be glad, to turn to the reply my right. hon. friend made (cheers). I will read to the House one or two of the more salient passages, because this document puts on record a week ago the attitude of the British Government and, as I believe, of the British people. My right hon. friend says:—

His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms. What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is weaten, so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies. From the material point of view—my right hon. friend, as he always does, used very temperate language (hear, hear)—such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a Great Power and become subordinate to German policy.

That is the material aspect, but my right hon. friend proceeds:—

Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover (cheers). The Chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either.

SIR E. GREY'S SELF-RESTRAINT.

He then says that in these circumstances we preserve our full freedom to act, and he adds—and I think in the circumstances the House will appreciate and I trust admire his self-restraint—he adds most earnestly.—

That the one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work altogether to preserve the peace of Europe. For that object his Majesty's Government will work with all sincerity and good will. If the peace of Europe can be preserved and the present crisis safely passed my own endeavour will be to promote some arrangement, to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and ourselves, jointly or separately. I have desired this, and worked for it—no statement, interposed the Prime Minister, was ever more true—as far as I could through the last Balkan crisis, and Germany having a corresponding object our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite rapprochment between the Powers than has been possible hitherto (cheers).

That document, in my opinion, states clearly, in temperate and dignified language, the attitude of this country. Can anyone who reads it, and who realises and appreciates the tone of obvious sincerity and earnestness that underlies it, bring against the Government of this country the charge that in spite of great provocation—for I regard the proposals made to us as proposals which we might have thrown aside—(cheers)—without consideration, and almost without answer (hear, hear)—can anyone doubt that in spite of great provocation my right hon. friend, who had already earned the title, and no one ever more deserved it, of the peace-maker in Europe (cheers), persisted to the very last moment of the last hour in that great and beneficent but unhappily frustrated purpose? (Cheers).

I do say, on behalf of this country—and I speak not for a party but for the country as a whole (cheers)—we made every effort that any Government could possibly make for peace (cheers). This war has been forced upon us (hear, hear), and what is it we are fighting for? No one knows better than the members of the Government the terrible the incalculable consequences, economic, social, personal, political, which war, especially war between the Great Powers of Europe, must entail. There is not a man among us sitting upon this bench in those trying days—more trying perhaps than any body of statesmen for a hundred years have had to pass through—who has not during the whole of that time had clearly before his vision the almost infinite sufferings which war, even in a just cause, must bring about not only to us who are living in this country and in the other countries of Europe, but to posterity and the whole prospects of European civilisation. Every step we took was taken with that vision before our eyes and with a sense of responsibility which it is impossible to describe. If, in spite of all our efforts for peace, and with that full and overpowering consciousness of the results if the issue were decided in favour of war, we have though it, nevertheless, to be the duty as well as the interest of this country to go to war, the House may be well assured that it is because we believe we were unsheathing our sword in a just cause (cheers).

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

If I am asked what we are fighting for I can reply in two sentences.

In the first place, to fulfil a solemn international obligation (cheers), an obligation which, if it had been entered into between private persons in the ordinary concerns of life would have been regarded as an obligation not only of law but of honour (cheers), which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated (cheers).

I say, secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle which in these days, when material force sometimes seems to be the dominant influence and factor in the development of mankind, we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed (loud cheers) in defiance of international good faith at the arbitrary will of a strong and over-mastering Power (cheers).

I do not think any nation ever entered into a great conflict—and this is one of the greatest that history will ever know—with a clearer conscience or stronger conviction that it is fighting, not for aggression, not for the maintenance of its own selfish interest, but in defence of principles the maintenance of which is vital to the civilisation of the world (cheers). If with the full conviction not only of the wisdom and justice, but of the obligation which lay upon us to challenge this great issue, we are entered into the struggle, let us now make sure that all the resources (cheers), not only of this United Kingdom but of the vast Empire of which it is the centre, shall be thrown into the scale (cheers).

OBJECTS OF VOTE OF CREDIT.

It is in order that that object may be adequately secured that I am now about to ask this Committee to give the Government a vote of credit for £100,000,000 sterling (cheers).

As a rule, in the past votes of this kind have been taken simply for naval and military operations, but we have thought it right to ask the House that this money may be applied not only for strictly naval and military operations, but for assisting the food supply, for promoting the continuance of trade, business, and communication, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against risk or otherwise, for the relief of distress (cheers), and generally for all expenses arising out of the existence of a state of war (cheers).

I believe the Committee will agree with us that it was wise to extend the ambit of the vote of credit in this way. It gives the Government a free hand. Of course, the Treasury will account, and any expenditure that takes place will be subject to the approval of the House. But I think it would be a great pity, in fact a great disaster, if in a crisis of this magnitude we were not able to make provision—far more needed now than under the simpler conditions which prevailed in the old days—for all the various ramifications and developments of expenditure which the existence of a state of war between the Great Powers of Europe must entail on any one of them.

TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

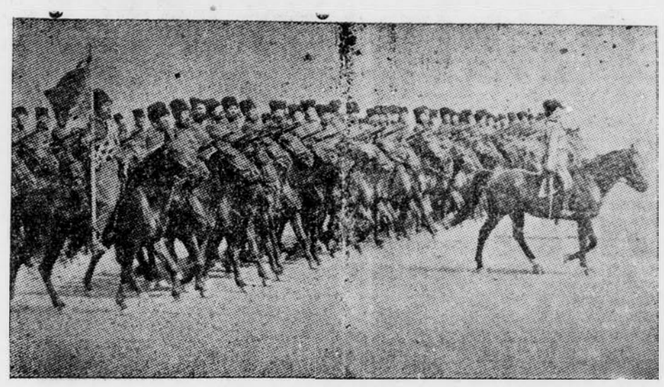
I am asking, also in the character which I possessed until this morning, that of Secretary of State for War, for a supplementary estimate for men in the Army (cheers). Allow me to say—it is a personal matter—that I took upon myself the office of Secretary of State for War under conditions—I will not go back to them—which are fresh in the memory of everyone, in the hope and with the object that a condition of things in the Army which all of us deplored might speedily be brought to an end and complete confidence be re-established. I believe that is the case. I know it to be the case (cheers). There is no more loyal and united body, no body in which the spirit and habit of discipline is more deeply engrained and cherished than in the British Army (cheers). Glad as I should be to continue the work of the office—I would have done so under normal conditions—it would not be fair to the Army or just to the country that any Minister should divide his attentions between that department and another, and still less that the First Minister of the Crown, who has to look into the affairs of all the departments and is ultimately responsible for the whole policy of the country, should give, as he can only give, a perfunctory attention to the affairs of the Army in the midst of a great war.

I am glad to say that a very distinguished soldier and administrator, Lord Kitchener (cheers), with the public spirit and patriotism which everyone would expect from him, at my request has stepped into the breach. Lord Kitchener, as everybody knows, is not a politician. His association with the Government as a member of the Cabinet for this purpose must not be taken as in any way identifying him with any set of political opinions (hear, hear). He has in a great public emergency responded to a great public call, and I am certain that he will have with him in the discharge of one of the most arduous tasks which has ever fallen to a Minister the complete confidence of men of all parties (cheers).

I am asking on his behalf for the Army power to increase the number of men of all ranks, in addition to the number already voted, by no fewer than half a million (cheers). I am certain the House will not refuse that. We are encouraged to ask for it not only by our own sense of the gravity and necessities of the case, but by the knowledge that India is prepared to send us certainly two divisions (cheers), and that every one of our self-governing Dominions (cheers), spontaneously and unasked, has already tendered to the utmost limit of their possibilities both in men and in money every help that they can afford to the Empire in a moment of supreme trial (cheers).

The Mother-country must set the example, while she responds with gratitude and affection to these filial overtures from the outlying members of her family. This is not an occasion for controversial discussion. In what I have said I believe I have not gone beyond the strict requirements of the truth. It is not my purpose—it is not the purpose of any patriotic man—to inflame feeling, to indulge in rhetoric to excite international animosities. The situation is far too grave for that. We have got a great duty to perform; we have got a great trust to fulfil, and I am confident Parliament and the country will enable us to do it (loud cheers).

THE COSSACKS OF THE TSAR.



A Squadron of the fierce horsemen from whom the Germans are "running like hares."

GOVERNMENT AND ABSTINENCE.

REMEDIAL MEASURES SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE Aug. 27.

With reference to the suggestion made by a deputation to the Viceroy relative to the Excise Administration that Government should set aside a grant for some positive measures in order to prove to the people that Government is on the side of abstinence, the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, has addressed a communication to the Commissioners and certain other selected officials and non-officials inviting suggestions on certain practical measures which might serve as counter-attractions to drink and other similar evils due to lack of wholesome and entertaining occupation.

The measures suggested in the letters are rehabilitation of indigenous music and its dissociation from other degrading connections, magic lantern lectures, subsidies to travelling circus, cinema etc. The idea is that little or nothing is to be achieved by negative action and that something must be substituted for that which it is desired to discourage.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL WAR FUND.

SUGGESTION FOR A HOSPITAL SHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug 28.

The "Madras Mail" in a leading article suggests the utilisation of the Madras Provincial War Fund which already amounts to Rs. 11½ lakhs for providing a hospital ship which would be purely a gift from Madras and might bear the name of the Presidency and be staffed with doctors, assistants and nurses drawn from the same Presidency.

THE CITY OF WINCHESTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

With reference to the recently reported sinking by the Germans of the steamer City of Winchester. Messrs Gladstone Wyllie have just received a cablegram that the passengers and crew are now at Delogoa Bay in the care of City Line agents.

OFF TO THE FRONT

UNBOASTFUL MANHOOD.

SCENES IN PARIS.

I have been much among French soldiers of the active Army and of the Reserves now starting for the front, and also many officers leaving their homes. I will give a few instances of scenes which witnessed, and with which I was personally connected, wrote the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" on August 6th. The general feeling was one of regret to leave their homes, their familis, and their children, but a stern resolution so different from the cries of "A Berlin" which I remember as a little boy in 1870.

They are bent, these soldiers of France, who still believe in the old principles of liberty and fraternity, among the civilised nations. They cannot understand the sudden and dastardly attempt of Germany to steal a march upon them like the thief coming in the night without declaring war, but I can assure you that the splendid organisation of the French Army is such that the treacherous movement of Prussia has only served to encourage the French to hurry up, and at this hour they are equal with their adversaries in the race.

I was among them at a certain important centre of mobilisation near Paris. Crowds of relatives were taking their turn to enter, and the fine young lads were called successively to see their friends.

"GOOD-BYE, WIFE."

We brought them cigarettes and cheese, and also sausages, to have something to comfort the inner man in the long journey in railway vans and ordinary trucks, spread with straw to rest on. Many and many a boy of the first fighting line, and older men of the Reserve leaving wife and bairns, embraced me in the French way as they marched off, some on foot and others to the trains.

"Old England will not leave us in the lurch," they said, "will she?" for the English have the name in France of being men of honour. I said "No," as they went to their fate, whatever it may be, "we shall stand by you." "Good-bye, wife, good- bye, youngsters, we will hold high the glory of the old flag, and you shall not see the spiked helmet again in our homes. Don't cry, little wife, it is for France. Those of us who may come back will tell you that we have done good work for la patrie."

War is a sad thing in our modern civilisation, but this splendid example of quiet, simple, and unboastful manhood will be noted in future history.

SPIRIT OF UNSELFISHNESS.

Many a woman I have seen in the last two days of the mobilisation turn aside to dash away a tear while she held the small ones by the hand, and then look smiling at her husband as the detachment moved off in campaigning kit, and shout with the little ones, "Vive la France." I was with a party of military engineers going to the front to-day, and we gave the stalwart fellows a good send-off. The shops outside Paris are swept clean of all provisions, nothing is to be had for a few days, for shopkeepers and inhabitants are depriving themselves of everything to give something to the soldiers who are going to try to save France from being reduced to less than a second-rate Power.

We all brought what we had, even to a little chocolate, for that is always acceptable. I saw one sunburnt hero, fresh from the war in Morocco, and wearing several medals, who was leaving his newly-wedded bride. She said quietly to him words which appealed to me more pathetically than anything else. She said, "Don't forget this cotton-wool and the bottle of iodine, for your wound in Morocco is not yet healed, and you know, mon petit homme, that you must clean out the wound every day."

This is the France of to-day.

THE NEXT MAIL.

The S. S. Nankin, which was reported to have left London two days after the Mooltan, did not leave until the 14th, and is bringing the English mails of that day. She passed Suez at 1 p.m., on Thursday, and will probably arrive in Bombay on Friday morning next.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. S. S. Egypt with Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m., an Sunday.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Four attacks and two deaths from plague, two attacks and one death from cholera and one attack and one death from small-pox, were registered in Bombay City during the hours ended at 6 a.m., on Friday. Three of the plague attacks were reported from Sion and one from Khetwadi. The total mortality from all causes on Thursday was 73, as compared with 72 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 88, of 1912. On Thursday altogether 1,784 rats were caught in the city by the municipal rat-catchers. Eleven out of them were found to be plague infected, B Ward contributing 6 C Ward, 4 and E Ward 1. A. D. F. and G Wards did not contribute any.

BAREILLY AND MORADABAD—NON-SCARCITY DISTRICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

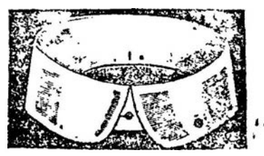
The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has declared Bareilly and Moradabad as non-scarcity districts from the 10th and the 16th August respectively.

LOOK OUT

THE ORIENT

WASHING & DYEING WORKS.

4, HAMAM STREET, FORT



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